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MARRIAGE.
On Friday, May 15, 1908, at Shanghai, the Rev. SYDNEY GRANT, second son of the Rev. Joseph S. Adams, to GRACE HANNAH, third daughter of G. C. Wilson, Esq. of Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

WORK AT THE POST OFFICE.

(16th May.)

A favourite diversion of our contemporaries in Shanghai and Singapore when there is a temporary dearth of local news is to indulge in diatribes on the alleged delinquencies of the Hongkong Post Office. Even Manila newspapers have become infected with the virus of abuse when a steamer from Hongkong fails to achieve impossible feats. But if they were to consider for a moment the vast and complicated service which has to be operated at racing speed by the official staff at Hongkong and the general inadequacy of the accommodation provided for the clerks and sorters they might be less inclined to let loose the vials of their wrath. The postal service at Shanghai, for example, is not much a pattern of excellence as one might expect; that is, if the system in force there is to be regarded as the standard at which Hongkong should seek to attain, for it frequently happens that a week passes without a single mail coming from the North, and although half a dozen vessels arrive at Hongkong direct from Shanghai in the meantime, the result is that when an answer is sent, it is together with

work of the Hongkong Post Office is wrought up to the pitch of dislocation, while business houses are almost overwhelmed by the abnormal mail deliveries. Taking everything into consideration the service of the Hongkong Post Office, while not beyond reproach by any means, is decidedly efficient—a fact which may be attributed rather to the rank and file than to the higher officials. The higher officials are so continually changing their positions, that it is obvious the real intelligence of the Department dwells in the lower strata. Last year the Postmaster General was away for nine months, the Superintendent of the Registration Department was on leave for six months, the Assistant Postmaster General returned in the first month of the year after a long furlough—which meant that he had to get into the swing of the system again—and the Accountant returned in February. Then for four months one cadet was at the head of the office, while for six months the gentleman who signs the report of the Department for 1907, Mr. C. McL. Messer, was acting as Postmaster General. With all that chopping and changing it is plain that the credit for the smooth working of the Post Office is due to the subordinates who deserve all the praise that can be bestowed on them. The heads of the various sections had the responsibility, of course, but what little of that there might have been was lightened by the energy and capacity of the juniors. We think it proper to dwell on this subject because Mr. Messer does not seem to have thought it necessary to offer a word of commendation to the staff which so ably seconded his efforts to sustain the reputation of the Hongkong Post Office. In 1907, the number of mail bags and packets dealt with at the General Post Office amounted to 168,142 as against 166,921 in the previous year, or an increase of 7,220. What we should have liked to know, if any record is kept at all under this head, is the actual number of letters, packets and correspondence generally that was actually handled by the staff, for we suspect that it must have run into millions, and would prove a much more satisfactory means of estimating the advancing importance of the Post Office than the system of enumerating the mail-bags can allow. We get nearer the mark, when we are told that the registered articles and parcels handled in Hongkong numbered 856,415 last year as compared with 774,820 in 1906, the increase being 81,595. If the registered articles passing through the post at Hongkong number very considerably over three-quarters of a million, what must the number of the unregistered letters and parcels be? Revenue for the year amounted to £445,420, an increase of £24,066 on the corresponding period of 1906, while the expenditure was kept down to £366,452, an increase of £6,068. The excess of revenue over expenditure being £8,968—an advance of £17,998 on the balance in 1906—the profit therefore works out at 17½ per cent. of the revenue. The report states with regard to the Money Order branch of the Department: "Although exchange ruled high during the year, the issue of money orders has decreased, while, on the other hand, the payment has largely increased. The fact of the increase of the issue of orders on Japan is owing to Hongkong being the intermediary for the exchange of money orders between Australia and India and the other British possessions in the East with Japan. About £1,000 of the increase in the sale of Imperial Postal Orders is accounted for by the establishment of another agency at Tientsin. Remittances to the Colony by the means of Imperial Postal Orders have become more popular and are yearly increasing in volume. The reduction in the amount of commission on local Postal Notes from 2½ to 1½ effected in 1905 has resulted in the marked increase of use of this means of remitting money—£22,877 in 1907 against £12,728 and £15,467 in 1905 and 1906 respectively. The exchange of money orders with Macao, hitherto between Hongkong and Macao only, has been extended to all the British agencies established in China. Direct exchange with Kiautschou also came into force in 1907." Mr. Messer remarks that, "A system of advice of payment of money order, to be furnished to the remitter by the paying office at a fee of ten cents for each order was introduced, but the public has not availed itself of this innovation." But does the public generally know anything about this innovation? We rather fancy they never heard of it, or, if they did, they have long since forgotten all about it. There are many, we feel sure, who would gladly take advantage of this reform if it were brought to their attention when they are purchasing the orders. Then again, on the same lines, we read that "On 1st December a new system inaugurated by the Post Office of the Straits Settlements was introduced for the purpose of providing illiterate coolies with a means of taking their savings back to China by means of money orders payable to bearer without any question being raised as to identification. As up to date only £150 has been sent, this system does not appear to find favour." Again the question arises, is any attempt made to popularise the system by bringing it to the knowledge of the coolies? One innovation which is certainly worthy of approbation is that in connection with the despatch of money orders to the United Kingdom. It may be best described in the words of Mr. Messer: "With a view to expediting the payment of money orders in the United Kingdom a new system of dealing with the advices has been introduced. Instead of forwarding all the advices, together with the money order list to the exchange office of London for onward transmission to the paying office, these

documents, after being certified, are sent direct from Hongkong to their respective offices of payment under separate covers. This arrangement has been found to possess considerable advantage over that previously in force, inasmuch as payment has frequently been effected a day and sometimes two days earlier than could possibly have been the case under the old system." No doubt, the new system entails an immense amount of additional labour on the staff but its manifold advantages are manifest, and those thoughtful individuals who remit a portion of their monthly earnings to relatives in the homeland will appreciate the consideration which prompted the inauguration of the scheme. With regard to the Dead Letter Office, it is stated that the total number of all articles returned to and despatched from Hongkong during the year 1907 amounted to 79,322, viz., 37,354 of the former and 41,968 of the latter, showing an increase of 7,554 on the total of the previous year. Of the former, those originating in Hongkong, it was possible to return to the senders 10,747. Enclosed in 47 of these unregistered returned letters, there were found articles of value, bank notes, bank drafts, cheques, money orders, etc. These when possible were subjected to registration and returned to the sender. The following correspondence failed to be delivered in Hongkong, viz., Received from abroad—Letters 11,993, post cards 1,453, other articles 7,011—Locally letters, 1,959, post cards 137, other articles 1,959. There were found among the unregistered letters posted locally 153 containing coins, principally small amounts. These were nearly all Chinese letters and were returned to senders whenever possible. It is interesting to learn that 249 letters and circulars concerned with the Shanghai Watch Club and 128 German lottery circulars were returned to their owners, a highly satisfactory result, seeing that the regulation on the subject was only made on 26th November. The use of the pillar-boxes is becoming increasingly popular as appears from the fact that the total number of articles collected from these, in 1907 was 168,496 as compared with 122,899 in 1906 and 92,170 in 1905. The total number of Chinese registered articles delivered by the Chinese Branch at the General Post Office was 162,920, of which 103,793 were from the United States of America and Canada, and 59,127 from China and other countries, showing a total increase compared with the year 1906 of 20,472. The amount of ordinary correspondence dealt with has also largely increased. The number of hong licences has decreased to 38 and letter carrier licences to 120. From the Western Branch Post Office 485,563 letters, 1,214 other articles and 4,047 registered articles were despatched to Canton, the total increase on letters, etc. received at the branch for all parts being 531,788 letters, and 4,637 registered articles. With regard to the Tientsin agency which was established in 1906, it appears that the net weight of the outward mail exclusive of parcels did not exceed 5,000 lbs. while the inward mail amounted to about 75,000 lbs., a ratio of fifteen to one against Hongkong. There is much more that is interesting in the Post Office report, especially for budding Remitter Heaters, but we have quoted sufficient to indicate the character of the work done at the Post Office during the past year and the amount of energy and intelligence required to carry through that work successfully.

"BARON BILID"

Nothing can exceed the ingenuity of the real, bona-fide American when he is resolved to become a celebrity at all hazards. It matters very little in which direction his genius develops itself, so long as its fruition calls attention to his existence as an active entity. Representative de Armond of Missouri—the place where doubting Thomas is believed to have hailed from—appears to be one of those characters who if he cannot make noise in the world by Bryan methods is certain to become famous as the originator of a scheme which should appeal to every good, sound, democratic American. It has long been a known fact that the average American has a sneaking regard for a nobleman, much in the same way as every Englishman is supposed to love a lord. The plutocrat catches out his daughters wholesale to the east of the Mississippi and the American girl at the Court of St. James. But, after all, the supply of dukes, princes, counts and marquesses is strictly limited, and the demand is far in excess of the article required. There are even noblemen in effete Europe who do not pay for America's daughters—with their ducats as the prime attraction—but actually would consider a marriage with a commoner as a disgrace. If Mr. de Armond's plan is adopted there need be no more hunting after crowns and coronets outside the borders of "God's own country." In fact, it is a standing disgrace that American politicians have failed to do their duty in the past by the creation of an order of knighthood reaching up to grand dukes. It is true that America boasts of one "Princess" in the person of the peerless Alice, but she has most unaccountably dropped out of the public gaze within recent months. What de Armond's proposal to remedy this state of affairs is may be told in a few words. Starting with the assertion that the Philippines have been an incubus on the chequer of the United States for too long as it is, he suggests that the islands should be converted into a paying property by being turned into a sort of gigantic lottery by the raising of American noblemen. The plan is to be sold

out to the millionaires as may consider it necessary to distinguish themselves, their wives and families from the common run. He raised the question in the House of Representatives, and we are told that the House laughed at the suggestion. Why? Was it horror or delight that induced that roar? It was a simple question he asked: "Why not raise over in the Philippines, instead of importing them from other lands, the necessary quantities of barons, dukes and counts, and other titled bled?" And a very proper question indeed. Who would not prefer to be known as Baron Biliid rather than plain Zackariah Q. Hoag of Chicago? He went on, presumably amid cheers, to observe that "There would be a domestic industry against which it seems to me, there could be no objection. There would be no trouble in negotiating with our home-made dukes and we could fix our own tariff rates and determine what we should pay for the privilege of exporting to some distant part, in this instance the Philippines, such of our daughters as we desire to part with, throwing in a right handsome dot by way of dowry." The brilliance of the suggestion must strike the most casual thinker if he would only concentrate his mind on it and work out its possibilities. After referring in a distinctly deprecatory way to the titled gentlemen of Europe, he points out the advantages of the system he proposes. The native nobleman would be cheaper to run and he could be controlled by the American Government because he would be a home-made article instead of a piece of dumped refuse. Of course, every intelligent reader will be anxiously wondering how the scheme would harmonise with the Constitution and naturally expects that instrument to be worked into the argument by hook or crook. Mr. de Armond has studied this question down to the bedrock, and although he has a nasty slap at the Constitution, if it will not stand to his will it is not an angry slap, but rather the friendly pat of an indulgent parent. For he said in Congress: "At present there is an export duty on these American girls sent to foreign parts. The duty seems to be contrary to a provision of the Constitution. But what is the Constitution when it comes to getting a titled gentleman into the family for a few hundred thousand dollars? But let us get into the industry of raising noblemen in the Philippines. The islands have a climate that I am certain will happily foster the growth of that kind of product. We can have them in great variety. Granted the original stock we could make the titles as other people have made titles. We could make them just as we needed them, or we could make them to order, and we could apply the protective tariff policy and impose a high, yes, even a prohibitive, duty on titled gentlemen from all points outside our own possessions." He might have added that Hail has her crop of nobles, including the great Duke of Marmalade, who has not been heard of politically for some time, and why not the land of the spread-eagle? The idea is great, and should certainly be copied. Some people might be inclined to deem it humorous, but it contains a great truth which we will leave readers to discover.

A CHECK TO GOLD PRODUCTION.

(18th May)

According to statistics gathered by the New York Financial Chronicle the gold production of the world has met with some check. There was some little increase in output during 1907 over 1906, but it was the smallest year's increase since the resumption of operations in the Transvaal mines following the Boer war, and the smallest for several years prior to the outbreak of that war. The gold production of all countries in ounces and value, at \$20.67 (gold) an ounce, is compared in the following by years back to 1900 and for separated intervals thereafter:

	Ounces.	Value.
1907	12,574,844	\$204,853,078
1906	10,372,658	170,426,359
1905	8,390,567	137,998,944
1904	16,739,448	274,034,521
1903	15,778,016	259,159,991
1902	14,437,659	236,458,806
1901	12,564,658	206,559,984
1900	12,049,958	197,220,915
1899	9,652,003	157,574,277
1898	8,711,451	141,065,673
1897	5,003,584	81,414,410

The present slowing down in the output is evidently due to natural causes rather than to the collapse of credit, which affected chiefly the United States and which would less affect countries devoted to the production of a commodity of universal and unlimited demand than any other industry. We are thus to conclude, remarks an American contemporary, that recent predictions of such a continued and rapid increase in the output of gold and silver are not in the way of meeting early fulfilment. It is further to be noticed that the South African production alone constitutes a noticeable increase. It amounted to 7,537,836 ounces in 1907, against 6,631,685 in 1906. The United States, on the other hand, show a decrease from 4,565,233 ounces in 1906 to 4,343,182 in 1907, all the principal districts except Colorado and Nevada showing a decrease. Australia, which stands third in gold production, has been losing ground for several years, last year's production being given as 3,599,124 ounces, against 3,770,013 in 1906. Russia and Canada further help in staying the advance in the world's output, while Mexico reports some little increase, which has been continuous for a period of twenty years. Thus the great increase in the world's gold output during the past dozen years is at the bottom of the general and noteworthy advance in commodity prices should admit of no question. It follows that marked diminution of this year's increase, or its disappearance, must have a tendency to check the general advance of prices. As the situation now stands in the matter of gold production, the world is not in a position to supply the demand for gold, which will not be met by the increase in the output of the United States, and the world's gold output will be less than the demand for it.

commercial and industrial experience of the past decade. The times, in other words, are likely to prove more tolerable for the people as consumers than they have been of late.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

(19th May)

Those who have sought to belittle the strength of the movement originating in Canton for the boycott of Japanese trade, will long before now have learnt the poor conception they had formed of the power of the Chinese people, the parties most interested as likely to be affected by the agitation sought to characterise it as an attempt of a few mischief makers which carried with it no force of potential value. But when the organized efforts began to spread from the capital to the furthestmost city of the Kwangtung province, and found so much favour with the Cantonese in Hongkong, that Japanese goods, and the Japanese flag, were everywhere being boycotted, and the Japanese flag, the sceptical began to open their eyes to a realization of the force, originally concentrated in Canton, which has since impelled the movement in every quarter of the globe where Cantonese merchants may be found. From Sydney and San Francisco, advisers have already reached the Self-Government Society in Canton that their propaganda has been taken up in no half-hearted manner by the Chinese resident in those two important commercial centres. And that the boycott has been declared by the Cantonese to become effective throughout the colony and the Federated Malay States on the 31st June next. The announcement reaches us through the columns of the Singapore Free Press which, however, does not regard the movement with favour. It says:—"The Cantonese organisers of the boycott of Japanese goods, which is to begin locally tomorrow (31st inst.), and is to be extended to Penang and the Federated Malay States on the 31st of the 6th Chinese moon (Wednesday, June 3rd) could make certain of carrying with them all the other Chinese nationalities the extinction of a very considerable proportion of the export business of Japan. What that might amount to it is impossible to say. In 1906 the direct imports from Japan into Singapore amounted to a value of \$4,670,127, this itself being a million and a half less than in 1905. The imports from Japan into Penang for the same year, 1906, amounted to \$375,588. In all, the value of direct imports into the Straits from Japan in that year amounted to \$5,045,715. But as local Chinese dealers supply a large share from Hongkong, their supplies of goods consumed or used by the Chinese Chinese, there must be some considerable proportion of the imports from Hongkong that are commodities of Japanese origin. The total figures for 1906 may be given below:—

Singapore imported from Hongkong	\$2,108,328
China	5,205,266
Penang	3,205,266
Hongkong	9,813,250
China	1,147,991

Contained within these figures of imports into the Straits from Hongkong and from China ports, there must be particularly from Hongkong, some proportion of Japanese goods, which this may amount to there is no means of ascertaining. If we were to assume that out of the nearly \$58,000,000 worth of goods from China imported into this Colony in 1906 there might be included a further \$8,000,000 as indirect imports from Japan through Hongkong and other ports in China, that might give a total of \$15,000,000 of trade in Japanese goods that would come under the operation of the boycott if that were universal amongst the Straits Chinese. But there is reason to think that only the goods imported by the Cantonese may be affected, and that the Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow merchants in Singapore and Penang will refrain from identifying themselves with the action and motives of the Cantonese. In other words the trade relinquished by the Cantonese will be carried on by the Chinese merchants who are not Cantonese, and who see no reason to follow the course adopted by the Cantonese. That will mean that, assuming the estimate of the Japanese imports to be \$15,000,000—the amount is not of any importance—the Cantonese will be merely losing their profit on the distribution of their share of that trade, while the Hokkien and others will simply extend their local demand, and will reap the profits of the distribution of the Cantonese goods. That of that particular trade. Before that adjustment of supply comes off there will be a period when the Japanese imports must fall off as a result of the cessation of Cantonese orders. The imports, too, will be diminished by the amount that the Cantonese would take as consumers. But generally, it is so mixed a Chinese population as this, it is not to be expected that the Cantonese can do very much more than drop their own trade in the boycotted goods. The boycott at Canton, being universal, was one thing. In the Straits, where the Cantonese are a comparatively small element in the population, the effect, even if universal amongst themselves, will be something very different. But that the Cantonese here are really bent on the boycott there is no doubt at all. One first step taken is that the Chinese newspapers here have been notified that they must exclude all advertisements of Japanese goods, failing which their own advertisements will be withdrawn all their own advertisements. We have now in operation this phase of the boycott with this direction, in one instance, will be that the Chinese paper affected stands to lose an amount running into at least a couple of thousand dollars. The position seems to be one in which the Cantonese members of the Advisory Board should be called upon to make a statement for the Government, and be required to exert their influence with their fellow countrymen to refrain from a course of action that is indefensible. It is the general trade of Singapore is not in such a condition that any section of the trading community can be permitted to play pranks with a portion of that trade. And the public will be glad to hear as soon as possible that the Government, the Protectorate and the Advisory Board have done whatever is deemed proper to put an end to the misguided movement that has taken its rise in the political hysteria of Canton.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

(21st May)

A translation of an article from a Japanese vernacular journal of criticism of the Japanese Foreign Office, which appears in the Tokyo Asahi, remarks that the Japanese Government has been too slow in its action in regard to the

"Clemency of diplomacy" is the usual and most convenient weapon with which Japanese publicists are wont to attack the Government. In fact, the Japanese seem to regard the Foreign Office as a sort of universal panacea, which, if properly administered, would cure any international illness. The *Hochi* now takes the Foreign Office to task for the difficulty experienced in the introduction of foreign capital. With the continual stream of excess of imports over exports and the steady exodus of specie from the country, remarks the Tokyo journal, the importation of foreign funds has become more necessary than ever before. The Government, the Bank of Japan, and the public agree in this view. All the banks have raised their rates of interest, and this would have attracted foreign capital if the circumstances had been normal. Despite this fact the introduction of foreign money has almost entirely stopped. Even the South Manchurian Railway loan has ended in failure. The business scope of this industry is very narrow, and is confined to the importation of foreign funds, not only in railway but also in mining and maritime transportation. It is inconceivable that the South Manchurian Railway Company is prepared to offer terms sufficiently attractive to the foreign investor. Nonetheless the latter wavers. The loan has failed in Paris, and the negotiations at present in progress at Tokyo with the Central Syndicate do not seem to offer better prospects. This prevailing reluctance displayed by the foreign capitalists to advance loans to Japanese enterprises may be traced to various causes, continues the *Hochi*. Amongst these may be included the doubt entertained by foreigners towards the security of the Japanese convertible note system, the reckless and changeable financial policy of the Government, as well as the indifferent treatment accorded foreign capitalists. Above all these, however, must be mentioned the clumsiness of Japan's diplomacy, which is responsible for so much misunderstanding in Europe and America regarding the country's true intentions or the state of affairs that prevail in addition to her properly accredited diplomats, Japan now has financial agents stationed in some countries, the duties of these gentlemen being an explanation to the foreign public of the real financial standing of Japan. Despite the supposed efforts of these officials, there has been a persistent cry against Japan's objections to the construction of the Heilungkiang-Fukumen Railway, and Japan's action has been misconstrued or distorted in various ways very damaging to her reputation and interests. The Japanese representatives abroad do not seem to have taken sufficient pains to successfully combat the force at work against Japan. The Tokyo journal concludes by remarking that with a more active and intelligent staff of diplomats, under the direction of an office conducted on more businesslike lines, Japan would not have fared so badly with the foreign investor as she has done to-day. The *Hochi* must surely regard foreign capitalists as rather innocent and confiding persons if they relied solely on official statements before determining to invest in Japan.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE RISING IN YUNNAN.

IMPERIAL FORCES DEFEATED.

[By courtesy of the "Shenung Po"]

Peking, 16th May.

The Imperial forces have met in an encounter with the rebels at Nam-kai, in Yunnan.
The Imperialists were defeated.
The roads to Mengtze are blocked.
The Custom House at the Treaty port is closed.
France has offered her assistance to put down the rising for China.
The Waiwupu has declined the offer.

An audience has been granted by the Empress Dowager to Their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai.

Her Majesty stated that the rebellion in Yunnan was serious and that, in her opinion, it was necessary that troops be despatched from Chihli and the Hu-kwang provinces in aid of the Government forces in Yunnan.
Whereupon Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai telegraphed to the respective provinces to have reinforcements in readiness for despatch to the South.

Later.
The Empress Dowager has issued instructions to the officials of the Chinese Telegraph Administration to be careful that no news regarding the movement of troops in connection with the rebellion in Yunnan and Kwangsi, be allowed to leak out.

Anyone found disobeying the Imperial commands will be severely dealt with.

Later.

Chiu Yee-sun, Viceroy of Szechuan, has memorialised the Throne for the transfer of Wong Chung-ho to Yunnan to assist in putting down the rebellion in that province.

ers of the Government forces to repel the attacks of the insurgents. Wong Chung-ho is further commanded not to return to Szechuan until the rising has been quelled.

H.E. TANG SHAO-YI.

AGAIN TENDERS RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th May.
H.E. Tang Shao-yi has again tendered his resignation from the governorship of Fengtien.
[His Excellency's resignation, advised by telegram on the 15th inst., has probably not been accepted.—Ed., H.K.T.]

RIOT IN HANKOW.

POLICE STATION DESTROYED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Hankow, 15th May.
A number of hawkers in Hankow has rioted and destroyed the police station in the city.

The whole port has gone on strike. No reason is assigned in the telegram for the disturbance at Hankow; it is believed in well-informed Chinese circles in Hongkong to be due to a proposal for the licensing of hawkers.—Ed., H.K.T.]

FOREIGN WARSHIPS PREPARING TO LAND FORCES.

CHINESE TROOPS GRAPPLING WITH THE SITUATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th May, 1.20 p.m.
Serious rioting has broken out at Hankow.

The emute is confined to the native city.

Chinese troops, reinforced by the presence of Chinese warships, have arrived at the scene of the disturbance.

The foreign men-of-war in port are making preparations to land forces to protect the foreign community in case of eventualities.

[The above telegram was received on Saturday afternoon, but as the publication of that day's paper commenced at an early hour in the afternoon, it could not be printed in the same issue.—Ed., H.K.T.]

STRIKE ENDED.

JAPANESE CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Hankow, 16th May.
In reference to the strike at Hankow, a number of soldiers has been despatched to put down the disturbance.

All work in the port was resumed to-day.

The Japanese merchants of this city have formulated a claim for compensation for a big amount of money for losses alleged to have been incurred as a result of the strike.

THE RISING IN YUNNAN.

REPORTED SUCCESSES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Yunnan, 16th May.
It is reported that the Imperial troops have made successful attacks on the rebels.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

RAILWAY SEIZED BY THE REBELS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Yunnan, 17th May.
The strength of the anti-monarchist ranks is getting formidable.

A quantity of arms and ammunition has fallen into the hands of the raiders.

The insurgents have cut off telegraph communication and have taken possession of the railway.

They have stormed and captured the forts at Mengtze.

The rebels have impressed the services of the railway engineer as guide in marching on Namkai.

So large has been the increase in the number of the insurgents, that the Viceroy of Yunnan has applied to the Governor of Kwangsi for urgent assistance.

CHIU-TUNG PREFECTURE FALLEN.

THE PREFECT FLED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 17th May.
It is reported that the Chiu-tung prefecture, in Yunnan Province, has fallen in the advance of the anti-monarchist.

The Prefect has fled. Owing to the great distance of Chihli and the Hukwang Provinces from the scene of the unrest in Yunnan, H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has counter-manded his instructions for the despatch of reinforcements from the North in aid of the Imperial forces engaged in suppressing the rising in Yunnan.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL ABANDONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 17th May.
H.E. Chan Pik, president of the Board of Posts and Communications, upon learning that the shareholders of the Chinese Telegraph Co., Ltd., are unwilling to part with their holdings in the Company, has abandoned the proposal to buy in the shares on behalf of the Government.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

PROTECTION TO FRENCH SUBJECTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th May.
An Imperial edict was issued on the 17th inst. directing Lu Chun-lum to proceed with all haste to Kwangsi and co-operate with H.E. Chang Jen-chun, the Governor of Kwangsi, in suppressing the rebellion in Yunnan.

At the same time Imperial instructions have been despatched to H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, commanding His Excellency to afford suitable protection to French subjects residing within the province of Yunnan.

FOR THE TWO KWANG.

MACHINE GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th May.
H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of the Kwangsi, has wired to the Ministry of War that the rebels in Kwangsi are armed with modern weapons.

It will be necessary, His Excellency urges, to purchase twenty machine guns and 10,000 rounds of smokeless ammunition for the defence of Kwangtung in case of emergency.

His Excellency's requisition has been acquiesced in.

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

LARGE NUMBER OF REBELS SLAIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Yunnan, 18th May.
The Imperial troops have secured a signal victory over the rebels.

A large number of the insurgents has been slain.

The N. C. D. News, of 15th inst., says:—According to the latest report of the anti-monarchist eruption, the Government troops, who are armed with obsolete rifles, have been repeatedly defeated and Nanchi, and Mengtze districts have been entered by the insurgents. Viceroy Hsi Liang has sent another telegram to the Capital urging the sending of reinforcements from the Beiyang and the Governor of Kweichow.

It is stated in a native paper that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent a secret agent to assassinate Viceroy Hsi Liang who, as already stated, is now at Tungbaichien. The same paper states that a foreign government is secretly furnishing the insurgents with money and other supplies (sic). We learn that the anti-monarchists have issued proclamations to the effect that any insurgent guilty of murder, outrage or incendiarism will be put to death; the same punishment to be administered to any one killing a foreigner or setting fire to Christian churches.

The proclamations also declare that the insurgents will rigidly respect all treaties that have been made by the present Government with foreign States, while foreigners caught assisting the Government will be treated as prisoners of war.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

SYCEE "SHOES" FOR THE MELTING POT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th May.
The Board of Revenue has issued instructions to all Provincial Governments to discourage the use of sycee "shoes" as currency, and to call them, in with a view of melting them into standard coins.

THE RISING IN YUNNAN.

EMERGENCY FUNDS RAISED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.
The Board of Revenue has instructed all Provinces, by telegram, to remit to Peking their respective contributions towards the Yunnan Emergency Funds, so that the money may be transmitted to the province of Yunnan to defray the extraordinary expenditure in suppressing the rising there.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

VICEROY TUAN FANG'S CO-OPERATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.
H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang reports that he is forwarding supplies of arms and ammunition to Yunnan.

PROTECTION OF KWANGSI.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.
Kwangsi Province having been somewhat depleted of its garrison, the Imperial Government has wired instructions to H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Canton, to despatch several regiments to Kwangsi for the protection of the capital of Kwangsi.

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT.

EARNING SUPPRESSION OF THE RISING ANTICIPATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.
H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Governor of Kwangsi, reports that H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, knows the way how to cope with the rising. This being so, the time is not far distant when he will deal a crushing blow to the rebels.

HONOUR FOR CANTONERS.

CHOW CHEUNG-LING APPOINTED CUSTOMS TAOTAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th May.
Chow Cheung-ling, a Cantonese, has been appointed Customs Taotal of Shenhaiwan.

HANKOW RAILWAY.

PROPOSED BRANCH LINE TO SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th May.
The administration of the Peking-Hankow Railway decided, on the 19th inst., to build a branch line to Shanghai.

INLAND WATERS.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS CRUISE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th May.
The Foreign Ministers in Peking have agreed that the war vessels of their respective Governments will not cruise in inland waters of China not opened by Treaty.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

FOREIGN MINISTERS CONGRATULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
The Foreign Ministers in Peking have received instructions from their respective Governments to tender their congratulations to the Waiwup [Ministry for Foreign Affairs] on China's policy in the conduct of the anti-opium campaign.

TAOTAL WEIHAN.

PROMOTION RECOMMENDED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
His Excellency Chang Pik has recommended Taotal Weihan, of Canton, for appointment as one of the secretaries of the Board of Posts and Communications.

[Taotal Weihan is one of the few Chinese officials possessed of Western ways of thinking and endowed with an education on modern principles which should be of assistance towards the advancement of China. Taotal Wei is the Director-General of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) and in that capacity is often brought into contact with British officials and representatives of the British and Chinese Corporation under whose direction the Chinese section of the railway is being built.—Ed., H.K.T.]

LIANG AND HU KWANG PROVINCES.

PRECAUTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st May.
Telegraphic instructions have been despatched to the Viceroys of Liang-kwang and Hukwang Provinces to take special precautions against the rangers on the frontiers of the respective provinces under their administration.

The Imperial commands enjoin care on the part of the Provincial authorities against the malcontents joining the agitators in any anti-monarchist movement.

THE HANKOW RIOT.

ORDER RESTORED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Hankow, May 16.
The disturbance in the city on Thursday morning was caused by a proclamation issued by the Taotal forbidding hawkers and stalls in the public streets. A body of hawkers marched upon the yamen, but was driven off by the police. Thereupon they smashed the police boxes in the streets and hurled stones at the windows of the police station.

The rioters then marched through the streets, compelling shopkeepers to close their doors. The proprietor of a Japanese shop refused and fired on the mob, killing one and wounding two others. His shop was promptly destroyed and he himself was wounded.

Soldiers from Wuchang arrived in the afternoon and order was restored.

The Taotal has issued a further proclamation withdrawing the previous one, and everything is now quiet.—N. C. D. News.

The Opium Question.

PREJUDICED ACTION OF A PARTY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

It was only to be expected that one who has had his whole public career identified with the Straits Settlements and the Malay Protectorates, who brought about the Federation of these States, and who has afterwards, as Governor of the Colony, directed the conjoint fortunes of the two allied territories, should take the occasion to make head against the ignorant and prejudiced agitation in England against the export of opium from the Straits Settlements and the other British and other territories under his administration.

It is not British, Sir Frank Swettenham, who of all men living has immeasurably the best claim, from long inside understanding, to speak both for the Colony and the Federated Malay States, but done not less than his manifest duty in declaring in the columns of the Times the real character of the situation endeavoured to be forced upon this Colony by the prejudiced action of a party which is incompetent to take of the Empire as a whole and the other happily for itself, not British.

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THE LABOUR SUPPLY OF THIS COLONY and of the Federated Malay States? Will coolies be more ready to come here from China if they know this to be an opium prohibition country, or will they be less willing to come? If, even in a partial degree, this possible state of things will induce the coolies from Amoy and Swatow to prefer Indo-China, Siam, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra, where there are opium regulations but no prohibition, then the prosperity of the Malay Peninsula may be very seriously implicated. It will certainly mean a rise of wages on a diminishing labour supply. And that will react, through the whole of the conditions of living and range of prices in the Colony. We should greatly desire to hear that the Government will cause some inquiry to be made in this direction. In conclusion we are glad to see that Sir Frank Swettenham is strong against.

THE PRESUMPTION OF COL. SEELY in bracketing the Federated Malay States with the Colony. For economical and administrative reasons there has been established an assimilation of the services and departments, but that we urged many years ago, when it became obvious that it was inequitable to limit a man's departmental promotion to the narrow opportunities of the one State whose service he had originally joined. And we urged the grading of the service as in Burma and India with the transferability of every public servant from one State to another. The thing was perfectly feasible because in theory the civil servant did not serve the Sultan of any State, but was on the staff of the Resident. Beyond that outward appearance of assimilation, there is nothing else whatever to justify any dissonant pretence at tampering with the day they were signed. We trust Sir Frank will insist on this, because no honest man can be a party to a fraud of this kind unless, as an unfortunate official of the Colonial Office, he must carry out improper instructions or resign his service. In such a case his necessity, though it does not absolve him, excuses him.—Singapore Free Press.

EXCITEMENT NEAR CENTRAL MARKET.

FRIGHTENED PONY UPSETS CART AND DOES SOME DAMAGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

22nd inst.
A ship coolie, carefully setting fire to a bundle of crackers very nearly brought about another wild runaway this morning. It was fortunate, however, that something unforeseen occurred to check the runaway, otherwise there would be no knowing what might have happened in such a crowded thoroughfare. As it was three lads were slightly injured and a public ricksha totally wrecked.

At about eight o'clock this morning a pony, attached to a cart, was driven up outside one of the shops near the Central Market, where the driver alighted to make a purchase. During his absence a careless individual, who had been given a permit to burn fire-crackers in order to chase away the "Plague Devil," set alight a bundle and flung it on the sidewalk, near the pony's hoofs. Naturally, the pony took fright, reared and kicked viciously. He then started to bolt, but before he had covered twenty yards the cart was overturned, thereby bringing the frightened animal to a standstill. In overturning the cart fell on a public ricksha which was standing in the sidechannel and demolished it. The puller of the ricksha was away at the time.

Three boys, who are believed to be apprentice blacksmiths, were passing at the time the cart upset, and they were knocked down, each receiving slight bruises about the head, elbows and arms.

Police Sergeant Garrod arrived on the scene promptly, and attended to the lads, who refused to go to hospital.

The pony and cart, we are given to understand, belong to a Chinaman, who resides at Woon-nei-chong, and he has decided to give reasonable compensation to all parties.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

D. W. FINED FOR ATTACKING A COOLIE WITH BATON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

22nd inst.
Mr. J. R. Wood, second police magistrate, listened most attentively this morning to the story of a most cowardly assault made upon a coolie by a District Watchman, last night. The watchman (No. 3) denied the allegation. It would appear from the evidence, however, that the defendant and the complainant—a shop coolie—had had a quarrel some months previously, which difference had never been settled. At about eleven o'clock last night the defendant, who was in plain clothes, saw complainant leaving the Ko Shing theatre. He followed him as far as Possession Street. Defendant was then alleged to have drawn his truncheon, and, rushing up to the defendant, dealt him a violent blow on the right temple, drawing blood. The two

FIRE IN A SCHOOL HOUSE.

TWO WOMEN AND A CHILD BURNED.

NARROW ESCAPE OF OTHERS.

No little excitement was caused at Yau-mat-tai last Monday afternoon by a fire which broke out at 11, Station Street, Mongkok. The building, which is given to understand, is owned by a Chinese merchant, who resides in Hongkong. The ground floor is occupied by a grocer, the second floor as a school house, and the top story as residential quarters.

The fire broke out in the second floor, and when the brigade from Yau-mat-tai Police Station arrived, under charge of Inspector McHardy, dense smoke was issuing from the building, but little flame was to be seen. The firemen made a strong fight to keep the flames confined to that floor. After a very hard struggle, in which many risks were run, they were successful in subduing the outbreak.

The premises were then inspected, and two women and a child were found in a bed, severely burnt about the body. They were immediately dispatched to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

When the fire was first discovered, about twenty school children were in the room at the time. When the alarm "Fire" was raised they all made a start for the staircase, leaving everything behind them. They poured out into the street as fast as their little legs would carry them, and it is fortunate to relate none were injured in the rush.

The fire was caused by a woman upsetting a lighted kerosene lamp, which set fire to a bed curtain. Lying asleep on the bed at the time were two women and a child, but before they could be aroused their clothes were set alight, and they were severely burnt. It is not believed, however, that their injuries will terminate fatally. The fire then ate its way to the ceiling, but by this time the brigade had arrived and in the next few minutes the blaze, which would, perhaps, have ended seriously with delay, was subdued.

The building was not insured, and the damage done is estimated at about \$50.

CHINESE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THEIR DETRIORATION.

Turning to matters of interest nearer home than the outlook in Hongkong, we should invite the attention of our readers for a moment to the following shrewd observation by Colonel Bruce, in his report to the Council on the Police Department, as published in the Municipal Minutes yesterday, written the *Shanghai Times* editorially on 15th inst. It is necessary to point out that there is now in Shanghai a class of servant who has not the good-will of his employers at heart as was, and in many cases still is, the case with the older class of servants; nor has he the sterling honesty of the old servant class.

The deterioration of the Chinese domestic servant in Shanghai is a recent phenomenon which every foreign household in the Settlement will probably confirm. It can be ascribed to several causes, chief among which, we would suggest, is the fact that foreigners in Shanghai are not by any means as well off in this present year of grace as they were in those halcyon days to which Colonel Bruce so regretfully refers. They are not able to pay the high wages now demanded by really good-class Chinese domestics, whose own expenses, it is to be remembered, are now nearly double or treble what they were about, say, five-and-twenty years ago. Rice to-day ranges somewhere about \$8 per picul, compared with the \$3 or \$4 of the eighties and early nineties; and prices of all other forms of food, clothing, house-rent, and so on, have increased in about the same proportion during the period in question. The Chinese consequently are obliged to demand higher wages from their foreign employers, which the latter, also experiencing increased cost of living and owing to augmented competition, are unable to pay. They are thus compelled to accept such service as they can obtain and look for it among classes of the Chinese community a good deal lower in the social scale than those from which the Settlement's domestics were formerly procurable. Then again, the humbler orders of Chinese have ceased pretty generally to regard the foreigners at the top of the same degree of respect that they formerly entertained for them. Foreign methods and conditions have lost their novelty, have ceased to impress the Chinese mind with their superiority. The Chinese have discovered that the standards of scientific attainment, for instance, are within their own reach if they care to strive for them; and in fact there are many other causes to account for the regrettable change to which Colonel Bruce has directed public attention which perhaps it may be instructive and advantageous to investigate in greater detail one of these days. For the present, however, it must suffice to acknowledge the facts and to urge to act upon the Colonel's timely hint with regard to precautions against predatory domestics, and there we shall leave the subject.

THE FAIR OF KOREA.

The Chinese authorities have recently received from three Korean rioters or members of the "righteous army" a joint petition which is to the following effect:—

"China is next door to Korea and, if the latter passes away the former will be in a very dangerous position. China, however, seems to ignore this fact and stands looking on at the destruction before her. Japan has ground small our ascendancy bequeathed by our ancestors. Although China, upon whom Korea was dependent, was ignominiously defeated by Japan in 1894-1895, she does not seem to care for the disgrace. We have formed a large body of 'righteous soldiers' to wipe out Korea's national disgrace. No matter how hard and hopeless the task may be, we must succeed in attaining our object."

The petition, signed by three "generals" on behalf of the "righteous army" and conferred by a seal which, it is stated, was chipped upon them by the retired Emperor before the office of the Japanese Resident-General was set up in the Korean capital, concludes with an appeal to China to furnish Korea with troops and supplies of war in order to enable her "to come off well and successfully."

The *af fraco* dinner given at the Kowloon Hotel on Saturday night last proved to be a great success. Every table was occupied and the best of the story is that there was a large number of ladies among the many bachelors. It is hardly necessary to say that the menu was equal to the occasion. After dinner the majority of the guests adjourned to the gardens where they enjoyed the pleasant breeze of the north-west and where ice-cream was served out in lavish profusion. The garden was illuminated with fairy lights and lanterns, and while the Mabratta band played, under the patronage of Mr. G. J. H. Kemp, the guests were of one opinion, and that was, "Far better to be in Kowloon on a summer night than in Hongkong." This was the first of a series of popular entertainments which the Kowloon Hotel proposes to give during the hot weather.

FIRE AT CANTON.

FIFTEEN HOUSES BURNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th May. At half-past one o'clock this morning an outbreak of fire took place in a shop near the Tai Kung Bridge, in the vicinity of Shup Pat Po street, in which a large quantity of bamboo materials for matched erection purposes was stored. The wind was then rather strong, and in a short space of time the conflagration spread over a large area. The flames shot up high in the air and the black columns of smoke could be seen at a great distance in the night. On the alarm being raised the different fire brigades at once proceeded to the scene; but before the assistance of the fire fighters arrived four buildings were already gutted. There are some obstructions caused to the brigades by the trenches made in the roads of the various streets for the laying down of the water mains by the Canton Waterworks Company, so the fire continued to burn for fully two hours with the result that some fifteen buildings were burnt to the ground. It is not ascertained whether there were any lives lost in the outbreak.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

The General Manager's report for 4 weeks ending 25th April, 1908, is as follows:—The mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 1,023 feet for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 187 feet sinking, 187 feet driving, 435 feet crosscutting and 353 feet of surface prospecting, as against a total of 974 feet for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

Koman. 540 feet Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 8 feet bringing the total to 34 feet. The lode 60 in. wide assays 1 dw. 540 feet Level, Drive North.—This has been added 3 feet, making a total of 27 feet. This drive has been stopped and driving started on a bunch of quartz 6 feet nearer the shaft which for 48 in. gives 1 dw.

540 feet Level, Drive South on Hanging Wall Branch.—This has been advanced 11 feet making a total of 28 feet. The Branch averages 8 in. wide and samples taken over a width of 38 in. give 15 dw. per ton.

440 feet Level, Drive South.—This end has been advanced 9 feet, making a total of 403 feet. The lode 57 in. wide assays 4 dw.

440 feet Level, North Drive South on Foot Wall Portion.—Here 16 feet has been driven bringing the total to 157 feet. The lode 57 in. wide gives 8 dw. by assay.

340 feet Level, Main Drive South.—This has been started and taken from 465 to 480 feet. It is intended to proceed with this drive to prospect the ground southward.

340 feet Level, South Drive in Stop.—This has been driven 13 feet making a total of 55 feet. The lode 36 in. wide is worth 8 dw.

340 feet Level, North, Hanging Wall Leader.—This has been added 10 feet making a total of 224 feet. The lode 60 in. is worth 6 dw. per ton.

340 feet Level, North, Drive on Branch from Stop.—Here 18 feet has been driven bringing the total to 182 feet. The lode 71 in. wide is worth 5 dw.

Crosscutting for Stop filling.—256 feet. Stop.—The following have been in operation, above the 440 feet Level, 1 Stop; Lode 108 in. wide and worth 7 dw.

Above the 340 feet Level, 2 Stops, Lode 92 in. wide and worth 5 dw.

Above the 240 feet Level, 1 Stop, Lode 98 in. wide and worth 3 dw.

STOP FILLING.

160 feet Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 28 feet making a total of 62 feet. The lode 72 in. wide assays 2 dw.

160 feet Level, Drive North, East Lode.—This has been extended from 92 to 114 feet. The lode 36 in. wide assays 1 dw.

Crosscutting for Stop filling.—158 feet. Stop.—Above the 160 feet Level, 2 Stops: Lode 86 in. wide and worth 12 dw.

ANDERSON SHAFT.

This has been sunk from 48 feet to 61 feet. Progress has been retarded owing to water. An engine and boiler have been installed with hoisting gear attached.

The headgear is in course of construction, after which a Cornish pump will be put in to deal with the water and better progress should then be made.

B. MALACCA.

No. 2 Level South of No. 2 Shaft.—This has been driven 4 feet making a total of 132 feet. The lode has disappeared and work has been stopped.

No. 1 Level, South of No. 1 Shaft.—To this has been added 21 feet, bringing the total to 219 feet. The lode matter in the end averages 40 in. wide and worth 1 dw.

Crosscutting for Stop filling.—44 feet. Stop.—Above the No. 2 Level, 1 stop, lode 60 in. wide and worth 7 dw.

Surface prospecting.—Of this work 363 feet has been done mainly on ground ahead of our milling supply.

From the Willey Tables 18 tons of Concentrates have been won, worth 26 ozs. per ton.

MILL RETURNS.

KOMAN.
40 Stamps ran 28 days less 1.75 days for repairs and clean up.
Hunting Mill ran 28 days less 2.7 days.
Ore Crushed Komana
Stamps 1725
Total 2050 tons.
Amalgam collected 2520 ozs. producing Retorted Gold 895
Smelted 883.287
Average yield per ton 4.64 dw.
Average value of tailings 55

B. MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 241 days
Crushing 1501 tons, surface ore and 213 tons of mill ore.
Total crushed 2040 tons.
Amalgam collected 458 ozs. producing Retorted gold 185
Smelted gold 181
Average yield per ton 1.50 dw.
Total tons crushed 5970
Crushed 5970
Smelted gold 1055.287
Average yield per ton 3.66 dw.
Average fineness 914.33

W. H. MARTIN, General Manager.

In the Police Court, last Monday, Captain Black, of the steamer *Powson*, prosecuted seven Chinese coolies for obtaining passages to Hongkong from Canton, on board his vessel, without paying their fares. The defendants, who were charged by the commander of the steamer among the cargo, pleaded guilty to the charges. Captain Black informed the Magistrate (Mr. C. H. Kemp) that stowing away was a very common offence on the Canton run, that his company was losing money by it, and that the stowaways were a great nuisance. The defendants were fined \$10 each. They went to goal for fourteen days, the alternative.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE.

The following despatch appears in the *Gazette*:—

Dawson Street, 16th April, 1908.
Sir—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased this day to entrust to my care, as one of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Seal of the Colonial Department. I have, etc.

CREWE,
The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

RECALCITRANT LASCARS.

SENT TO PRISON FOR WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.

In the Marine Court, on the 19th inst., Captain A. W. Simpson, of the steamer *Clan MacMillan*, prosecuted four of his seamen, all Lascars, for continued wilful disobedience to his lawful commands since the 18th inst. in this harbour.

The prosecutor stated that, on the 18th inst., three of the defendants came to him and asked to be advanced some money to be sent home. One of the defendants—the third man—did not ask. He had already advanced to the crew some £300, and he could not see his way to advance any more. The defendants then asked to go ashore on Monday instead of Sunday in order that they might go to the Post Office. He gave them leave, which expired at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th inst., but the defendants never returned to the ship. While attending to his duties at the Harbour Office, this morning, the Captain stated, he met the defendants seated outside the building. He ordered them to go aboard, but they refused, the men replying that they would sooner jump overboard than go to Hongkong (rather than return to the ship). The Captain considered that these four defendants were the ringleaders of the crew. He had had no trouble before this, except when he was in New York. There, the crew had written to the Shipping-master complaining that the witness had not given them sufficient clothing for the cold weather. This was in December last. The entry in the log-book was here produced, showing that the complaints were founded. On leaving New York, the *Clan MacMillan* sailed for St. Vincent, W.I., thence to Australia. While in Australia the crew was granted leave in Melbourne in March and in Brisbane in April, at each port the master advancing them various sums of money. There were no complaints, the witness concluded, from any of the crew at either of these ports.

The first defendant stated that the master struck a man after leaving New York. After leaving America he had no more leave.

The second defendant, after leaving New York, was struck by the master. I did not complain at any port.

The third man—I was struck by the steward. I made no complaint at any port.

The fourth man—I was assaulted by the mate after leaving New York. I dare not complain.

The Harbour Master found all of the defendants guilty of the charge. They were each sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, and ordered to forfeit six days' pay.

"ZOLA" IN JAPAN.

ACTION OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

A notification is published in the *Official Gazette* of the Home Department to the effect that the second volume of "Paris," a translation of the work by Emile Zola (is) considered to be detrimental to public morals, and its sale and circulation are prohibited, the stereotyped plates and printed copies having been seized.

The translator of the work is Mr. Iida Kiken, a novelist of Tokyo. Upon inquiry at the Home Department, the *Osaka Mainichi* learns that the authorities find the translator has exercised great care and discretion in translating the work, and has carefully avoided the "unpleasant" parts of the original work. It is impossible, said the officials, to pick out any particular passages which are objectionable, but the work as a whole is considered as likely to have a detrimental influence. It is true the original favours France, but the question of public morals must be decided according to the circumstances of each country. Works approved in one country are not necessarily approved in others. Speaking from the standpoint of the novelist, there seems to be no necessity why he should choose a sexual work at the risk of prohibition. He might select works of a higher and purer standard.

On the other hand, Mr. Iida states that "Paris" is one of the famous author's masterpieces, it having been translated into many foreign languages. Even in England, where home life is very strict, and the publication of translations of some of Zola's works is prohibited, "Paris" is not excluded. Mr. Iida did not doubt, therefore, but that the work in question would be approved in Japan. True, Socialists, whom the Japanese Government bitterly hate, are in evidence throughout the work, and some of them are represented as aggressively denouncing the Government. The translator referred to many other views in the story. He knew perfectly well that if the story was transcribed exactly as written the work would not be approved in Japan, but he could not deviate entirely from the original, and he did not think for a moment that his version would be prohibited. Mr. Iida thinks it is the flavour of Socialism running through the work which has led to the action taken by the Government. The translation of the first volume was presented to Marquis Saito, Premier, and he wrote an acknowledgment, which was published at the beginning of the second volume.—*Japan Chronicle*.

ANOTHER Japanese stowaway was arrested last Monday afternoon on the arrival of the steamer *Rudd* from Manila. The man—for man he was—was found by the chief officer of the vessel hidden in the tween deck. He was charged at the Police Court, on Tuesday, with obtaining a passage from Manila to Hongkong without paying his fare. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined \$250. The option was three months' hard labour.

AT the auction sale of Race ponies, held at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar on Tuesday (18th inst.), the winner of the Derby was sold for 715, 2350. Other prices realised were: Blue Danoubi, 115, 351; Timothy, 200; St. Olaf, 155; Blue Danoubi, 125; Island, 150; Friendly Fox, 110; Cavalier, 110; Puck, 110; Puck, 110; Standby, 100; Defenceless, 80; North Wind, 80; No Trumps, 75; Cloud, 75; Lock Vase, 70; Ireland, 70; Northern Kiss, 65; Notary, 65; Carl, 60; Bellefleur, 60; Vase, 60; Jack Horner, 60; Bumbury, 60; Agri, 55; Sir Henry, 55; Melchior, 50; Kings, 50; Slocum, 45; Kirk, 40; and Melador, 40.

TENDERS FOR CEMENT.

HONGKONG'S LOWEST BID.

Messrs. William H. Anderson and Company, of Manila, were the lowest bidders for 50,000 barrels of cement at the Bureau of Supply on the 18th inst. The bids were as follows: William H. Anderson and Company, Green Island, P. 75; per barrel; Peabody and Company, Alton, P. 50; Flindley and Company, Alton, P. 45; and Macdonald and Company, P. 40.

STOWAWAYS ARRESTED.

A SEVERE PENALTY.

Twenty Japanese stowaways—seventeen women and three men—were arrested on board the steamer *Shinkai Maru*, which reached port last evening (19th inst.), from Japan. The stowaways, who boarded the vessel at Moji, were found by Detective Sergeant Wilden, of the Water Police Station, hiding between the keelson and the lower hold. In consequence of certain information received three of the crew, all Chinese, were apprehended as aiders and abettors. At the Police Court, this morning, they were arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood, when the three male stowaways were fined \$500 each, the women \$50, and the three aiders and abettors \$15 each.

It is difficult to understand why the aiders and abettors were treated so leniently, as compared with the stowaways, when it is considered that without their connivance and assistance the Japanese could not have succeeded in reaching this port. In a previous case tried at the Police Court the maximum penalty was imposed, and a sentence of six months' imprisonment was pronounced. We understand that all the fees, in the present case, have been paid.

MANILA CATTLE TRADE.

PROHIBITION OF CHINA CATTLE.

Baguio, 8th May. The cattle importers of Manila are making an effort to have circular No. 9 of the Bureau of Agriculture revoked, or in case of failing, to have it suspended for a period of three months. A. E. Dumas, R. Coriano, and J. del Rio, a committee representing the cattle dealers and importers of the Philippines, arrived here to-day. The committee waited on the Governor-General this afternoon and presented the claims of the cattle importers. The Governor-General made no decision in the matter but informed the committee that he desired to take the matter up with the Secretary of the Interior prior to making a decision as to the legality of the circular in question, or its general bearing on the cattle question.

Circular No. 9 of the Bureau of Agriculture provides that, after June 1, no cattle from the China coast will be admitted to the Philippines, on account of the foot and mouth disease prevalent in that section; and which is now obtaining a hold in the provinces.

The cattle importers believe that enforcement of the circular will be unfair and work injustice to them as they claim they have many thousands of dollars invested in stock along the China coast that cannot be imported into Manila at that time, but which were purchased with a view to importing them.

Just when the conference will be held between the Governor-General and the Secretary of the Interior is not known, but the committee will remain here until Sunday evening in hopes of receiving a favourable reply and will leave in time to reach Manila on the Monday morning train.—*Manila Times*.

EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED.

Manila, 15th May. The committee of three representing the cattle dealers and importers of Manila, which went to Baguio to protest against General Order No. 9 of the Bureau of Agriculture, prohibiting the admission of cattle from the China coast after June 1, has scored a partial victory. The members of the committee asked that the order either be revoked, or suspended for three months, which latter would postpone its becoming effective until September 1. The request for suspension has been granted by the Governor-General after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

The cattle importers claim that they now have several hundred thousand dollars invested in cattle along the China coast which cannot be imported until after June 1, and that the enforcement of the order would mean ruin to them. The order was dictated as a result of the introduction here of the foot and mouth disease, now raging in China, with a recent shipment of cattle from that place.

It is understood that Dr. Nesom, Director of Agriculture, issued the order without first consulting the Commissioner of the Interior, and that it was thought he ought not to have resorted to such action without first conferring with his superior.

FATALITY AT SHAU-KI-WAN.

PAINTER KILLED BY FALLING THROUGH A GLASS ROOF.

19th inst. A most unfortunate accident befell a Chinese workman at Quarry Bay yesterday.

The man, a painter by trade, about twenty years of age, was at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, engaged in attending to his duties on the roof of the saw-mill, in the Shipyard, the roof of which, we are given to understand, is made of glass. While thus employed, the police say, the man, who was standing on the roof, was struck by a piece of glass which fell from the roof, and he was precipitated to the bottom—a distance of some forty feet. He landed on his head. Death was instantaneous.

Inspector Munro, of Shau-ki-wan Police Station, was called to the scene, and he had the painter's corpse removed to the mortuary.

THE negotiations between China and Japan for the exploitation of the Yalu forests have been concluded. The district extends to the Hun River, the terms of the agreement is a years' option of renewal. The capital of the undertaking is ¥5,000,000, to be shared equally between Chinese and Japanese. The personnel will be Chinese, but the Director-General and the Managing-Directors will be Japanese. The royalty will be five per cent of the net proceeds.

It is reported from reliable sources that Victoria Han Shih-chang has submitted to the Throne a memorial in which he asks to be received in a special audience in order that he may report personally to their Majesty's highnesses the Emperor and the Empress on the completion of the Three Eastern Provinces. At the same time his Excellency has recommended Chief Commissioner Tso Tachien, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, to the Throne for the post of Acting Governor of Peking to take the place of Hsiao Tang Shao, who is retiring.

OLD SINGAPORE.

Before me lies the map of Old Singapore in Moore's Notices of the Indian Archipelago, published in Singapore in 1837. The map was drawn by J. B. Tassin from an actual survey by G. D. Coleman (No. Coleman street is shown in it) and lithographed at Calcutta in 1836. Its actual date is probably some years earlier. At one time the coast line was colored blue or green, but only traces of the tinting now remain, although plainly visible on the back. The roads are coloured brownish and are well-marked. The scale is about six inches to the mile. The lithography was done on damp paper and contraction on drying accounts for the slight difference. Sand and mud are stippled in, crosslines mark the fields, plantations are indicated, and the half dozen principal buildings are coloured a bright crimson which has stood the test of three quarters of a century undimmed. Inscribed over parts of the map we find man-grove marsh, brick kilns, Chinese vegetable gardens, with gardens, paddy fields, partly cleared for sugar and cotton plantations, gambler and pepper plantations, gambler plantations. The map covers an area of four miles by three only and extends from "Tanjong Pagar"—a manifest misprint for Tanjong Pagar—to about half a mile beyond Lavender street and Balestier road, which stops abruptly 40 yards from Balestier itself then going on further than where the Rumbak station now stands. Outside the area delimited by the map, there is a road running from "Sepoy Lines"—to what is now New Harbour. Round Fort Canning is an "old road round Government Hill, now broken up." It wound up Institution Hill, as a pathway, meandered round the wilds of Tanjong West, followed the general line of River Valley road, and passed through gambler plantations "To Bukit Timah." The only roads leaving the limited town area were Orchard road, ending at the Police Station, to the right of which are "gambler and pepper plantations," and Bukit Timah road (but the part known as Kampong Java road) just past where Newton railway station now stands. Think of it, cyclists, motorists, and carriage folk! The limits of your wanderings limited to the space between Tanjong Pagar, Sepoy Lines (but a track thereafter), Orchard road, (and none of the beautiful side roads), Bukit Timah road (the canal-ran down the middle, a sort of towing path on either side); Geylang road, but not so far as the sea works!

Here are a few of the town features. A real Battery stood at the point of the Singapore river, near where the new bridge is being built, and Battery rd. ran from it to the Square. Bonham st. was then Tavern st. and ran to Boat Quay from the Square, which is significant of dropping round the corner and coming back with lips lightly brushed by the back of the hand. There was only one bridge across the river at the time—Joining South and North Bridge-roads. It was, of course, not the iron girder structure that now rises the river.

The bridge across the river at Hill st. was then "projected." On the other side of the mouth of the river, but much further back than now, about where the Treasury now stands, was the shore limit, and there stood the Police Office. The court-house was where it is now. The "English Church" is the Cathedral. The Singapore Institution (Raffles) and the Armenian Church are the two remaining landmarks. In Bras Basah rd. (which it need hardly be mentioned means "wet paddy road") was a Missionary Chapel, a Roman Catholic Chapel, on the right hand, and the Chinese School on the left. Mount Sophia and "Bukit Saleh" were the high level reservoir now stands, had each one house upon them: people in those days did not care to live out in the jungle.

"Government Hill" is the name given to Fort Canning. On the south is a square block marking the flagstaff; on the east the Christian Burying Ground. A track running where the River Valley rd. now runs is marked "old road round Government Hill, now broken up."

That busy dangerous district was covered by Riley Haygroves, the Municipal Street and Howard Bridges has marked it with its two coco-nut trees and some wamp. Several branches of the river now difficult to trace lay between Pulau Saigon and "Bukit Larangan" as Fort Canning Hill was called—the forbidden hill, because the Governor liked privacy and forbade natives wandering about the jungle on the hill, plucking the wild durian and gathering gelab.

A few other points may be mentioned. "H. M. Gaol" was where the Central Police Station stands. There were no police courts and the Gaol looked across a marsh unbroken by New Bridge-roads or buildings of any kind to the thick wooded hill of Mount Sophia. Prisoners at the Red Land—shows that the sea ran in, less than 80 years ago, to within a furlong of South-bridge-road, at least half a mile inland from Consul Row and where the fish-market now stands. As reclamations are now again on the tapis, it is interesting to note what buildings of the day stood on land over which this water then flowed. They are Bonstead Institute; Fraser and Neave's works; Warrack's Godown, Anglo-Chinese Free School, Fish-market and all on the Teluk Ayer Reklam, Finlayson's Green, Sand Point and Tanjong Rhu. The Race Course was paddy fields and Balestier Rifle Range sugar fields. Brick-kilns in Lavender-st. Sireh gardens where the Electric Power station stands and a swampy bank at the Gas Works. Tombs of Malayan Princes near the new Ice Works. And a small lake just behind the Criminal Prison. It is an interesting peep into Singapore in the year before good Queen Victoria came to the Throne.

—W. M. in Singapore Free Press.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 17th May, 1908:—

Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese..... 314	145
Chinese..... 153	166
Total..... 467	311

At the Magistrate's last Monday afternoon, a meeting of justices of the Peace was convened to consider three applications. The first was from Frederick Ezra John Bishop for the transfer to him from Thomas Bernard Maguire of the public's licence on premises under the sign of "The Belle View Hotel," the second from Carl Ludwig Wilhelm Burger for the transfer of his licence on premises under the sign of "The German Tavern," and the third from Joseph Henry Newbold for permission to remove the business under the sign "The Owl." The Magistrate granted the first and second applications and refused the third.

Dr. R. Koch, the well-known German bacteriologist, now in the United States, was expected to arrive in Japan at the end of the month. The professors of the College of Medicine and the Tokyo Association of Medicine are making preparations to welcome him. It is said that he will stay in Japan for about three months.

ACCORDING to the Customs' returns, the exports from Nagasaki to Hongkong during the year 1907 were valued at ¥1,185,303 and in March this year at ¥110,180, a fall of ¥1,075,123 for the corresponding month of 1907. The goods exported from Nagasaki to Hongkong consist of marine products and in particular Chinese merchants. The export of these goods in March 1908 has completely exceeded the trade and the local Chinese merchants are consequently transacting practically as before.—*Nagasaki Post*.

THE OUTPUT OF JAPANESE SPINNING-MILLS.

According to a statement in the *Japan Times*, the total output of the spinning mills throughout the country during last month was 75,739 bales, including 21,736 bales of right-hand yarn, 15,882 left-hand bales and 38,121 of other yarns. Comparison with the figures for the previous month shows a decrease of 5,572 bales, and with the corresponding period of last year a decrease of 2,023 bales.

We learn from a statement in the *Japan Times* that the Tokyo Asahi is amazed at the recent agreement among the Japanese spinners to suspend night work, in order to reduce the quantity of output. The steady decrease of the export trade in cotton yarns, it considers, must have been ascribed to a wrong cause, to these short-sighted spinners, in considering the market to be over-supplied with their production. The truth, as the paper says, is that the lowering of the figure of the exports has been simply due to the demand for the goods at home. Now that the domestic need has been fully met, it is just the time for the spinners to redouble their activities in extending their field abroad. Instead of responding to lie in leisure after having made profits some time ago. The paper points to the steady increase of importation of the Indian article to China as the best proof that the Chinese market is not lacking in demand. On the other hand, the Japanese spinners show a more prudent consideration in their conduct by attaching importance to their goods in Shanghai. It must be, thinks the paper, their cunning design to limit the supply and sell the limited quantity at a higher price. The error comes simply from neglecting the strong rivalry in India. Otherwise they would be exerting redoubled energy instead of agreeing among themselves to lie idle.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

BRITISH INDEPENDENT ACTION. GOVERNOR'S PATHETIC

HON. MR. W. REES DAVIES.

APPOINTED KING'S COUNSEL.

Information has been received in the Colony that His Majesty the King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney General of the Colony of Hongkong, to the rank of King's Counsel.

We are but echoing the sentiments of the Colony, when we state that the announcement of the honour which has thus been conferred upon the Attorney General will be received with genuine feelings of satisfaction throughout the Colony where the Hon. Mr. Rees Davies' professional ability and worth have not taken long to favourably impress the community generally. As law officer of the Crown in Hongkong, and therefore as adviser of the Government in all that concern the legal affairs with which Government has had to deal, the Attorney General has invariably exhibited a sense of impartiality and justice, which should be the inalienable attributes of one in the position which Mr. Davies holds in relation to the community of Hongkong, whose many and varied interests are not infrequently brought into conflict—or rather active controversy—with the Government of the Colony. When it is stated that the Attorney General has on every occasion sifted facts and arguments in a perfectly dispassionate manner and assisted in arriving at solutions of difficulties satisfactory to most parties concerned, we have but briefly and only partially stated the satisfactoriness to the citizens of Hongkong with the manner in which Mr. Davies has discharged his technical and onerous duties.

As draughtsmen of the various measures which have been introduced into the Legislative Council, during his twelve months' office in the Colony, the Attorney General has shown himself not above accepting suggestions for amendments of the draft Bills which had for their object the improvement of such legislative measures.

While congratulating Mr. Davies upon the honour conferred on him, we anticipate the general expressions of felicitations which will be extended to him on his accession to the distinguished rank of King's Counsel.

A MAN OF MARK.

The personality of Sir Liang, the Viceroy of Yunnan, arouses so much interest nowadays, says the *Singapore Times*, that it is interesting to note what an acute French observer says of him. In an article in the *Revue Coloniale*, a Paris newspaper, he has no hesitation in calling Sir Liang a man of mark, whose like is seldom found in official China. Several French explorers, who recently came into contact with the Viceroy, have formed a high opinion of him. His rule has been the administration of the province, the spirit of progress is at work, and Yunnan only awaits the completion of the Tonkin railway to go ahead fast. Sir Liang is described as a man of understanding and inclined to progressive ideas, but anxious to do without foreign help as much as possible. He is bent on purifying the official class, and recently beheaded a lot of mandarins found guilty of corrupt practices. The Viceroy takes special interest in drilling the provincial forces in European style, and in organizing a special force of armed police to guard the Tonkin railway when once finished. He seems thus to avoid foreign interference in the work of safeguarding the railway. The Viceroy follows practical methods of reform, and is foreseeing enough to station strong garrisons on the Tonkin frontier in view of possible foreign complications. The foreign railway is to him a standing danger, and he does his best to raise money to buy up the railroad and to extend it to the Yangtze Valley. But he cannot collect the large sums required for the purpose. The province has no capitalists; it is poor to stand fresh taxation, and no foreigners will lend the money on the Viceroy's security. He is in a fix. To buy the railway is impracticable. He views with mistrust the Railway Company, but it is all the same pushing on the line, which is expected to reach Meng-tze very shortly, and to get to the capital of the province two years hence. The above-mentioned journal is of opinion that, in the end, the Viceroy will bow to the inevitable and make it up with the Company. Many young men in the province have done so, and are now working for French and getting employment under the Company. There is also now an increasing demand for French goods in Yunnan, with every prospect of trade soon advancing by leaps and bounds.

JAPANESE YARN TRADE.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN SIGHT.

The *Japan Chronicle* says:—As the result of the reduction in the output of yarn by various spinning companies, the production of yarn for last month showed a decrease of about 10,000 bales as compared with the preceding month and April last year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	April 1908.	March 1908.	April 1907.
Bales.	86,750	86,750	86,750
Bales.	86,750	86,750	86,750

As the spinning companies are agreed among themselves to reduce production by 27 per cent. from this month, a further reduction will be seen. But this being the season when there is only a small demand at home, the reduction of the output is not likely to materially reduce the stock congesting the market. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is reported to have contracted the purchase of 2,000 bales of 10's at ¥103.50 from the Kanagawa factory for export, to be delivered in May, June, and July. Nevertheless, the quotation on the Yokohama exchange for July delivery having dropped below ¥100, the firm went on selling, and it would therefore seem that there is likely to be a loss on this transaction. Business is only being done to satisfy pressing wants, so that there is no prospect of improvement for the present.

Much of the spinning machinery for extending plant ordered during the boom is only now going into operation. The Fukushima Spinning-mill has already started the operation of additional spindles to the number of 3,000, and 2,000 more are being added, to start working in October next. When all the increased spindles go into operation, the output of yarn by the company will increase by 50 per cent. The company's Imabari mill has been shipping cotton yarn for export exclusively, and all the output from March to August next is sold for export with prize ticket. The Daiichi Spinning Company, which was amalgamated with the Fukushima Company in February, has decided to convert 20,000 spindles out of 40,000 into weaving looms, and also to postpone the delivery of new machinery in 1911. Negotiations are being progressed with the main in England from whom the machinery is ordered. As the result of the amalgamation with the Daiichi Company, the Fukushima Company has found that it has more capital than required, and it has been decided to reduce the capital to ¥7,000,000 by buying up shares.

At Yokohama, by name Kwok Kwong, was found hiding among the cargo of the steamer *Powen* early last Tuesday morning. He was charged at the Police Court, and fined \$50 for obtaining a passport from Canton without paying his fare.

FORMOSA NOTES.

INCREASE OF BANK RATE OF INTEREST.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Tainan, 14th May.
The three Banks of the Taiwan Ginke (Bank of Taiwan) the 34th Bank, and the Taiwan Savings Bank, doing business in Formosa, have lately notified the public that the rate of interest on deposits will be raised on and after the 25th instant. The increased rates are as follows:—

The Taiwan Ginke and 34th Bank:—
Fixed deposit 6 months or over 6% per annum.
Current $\frac{1}{2}$ (1 sen per day per 100 yen) 3.5%.
Small current $\frac{1}{2}$ (1 sen 2 rin per day per 100 yen) 4.3%.

The Taiwan Savings Bank:—
Fixed deposit 6 months or over 6% per annum.
Current $\frac{1}{2}$ (1 sen per day per 100 yen) 3.5%.
Small current $\frac{1}{2}$ (1 sen 3 rin per day per 100 yen) 4.75%.

The rate of interest on current account of the Taiwan Ginke and the 34th Bank, is unaltered, being 8 rin per day per 100 yen = 2.92%.

The reason for this increase of interest, according to the information of the bankers concerned, is to keep an equilibrium of Bank interest with the Banks in Japan proper, where the rate of interest has been considerably raised lately, and now that business in Formosa is becoming so closely connected with business in Japan, the Bankers here considered it necessary to keep on an equal footing in respect to interest on deposits; hence the increase.

THE TEA SEASON.

We have already reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha include Keelung as a regular port of call, in their Hongkong-Amerasia Line during the tea season in Formosa. The first steamer for this year will be the *Asahi Maru* which is expected at Keelung on the 28th instant. The succeeding steamers to call, and their expected dates of departure from Hongkong and arrival at Keelung are as follows:—

Steamers.	Hongkong.	at Keelung.
<i>Asahi Maru</i>	28th May	28th May
<i>Yoko Maru</i>	9th June	11th June
<i>Kaga Maru</i>	21st	23rd
<i>Togo Maru</i>	7th July	9th July
<i>Shikima Maru</i>	21st	23rd
<i>Togo Maru</i>	7th Aug.	9th Aug.
<i>Asahi Maru</i>	18th	20th
<i>Yoko Maru</i>	1st Sept.	3rd Sept.
<i>Kaga Maru</i>	15th	17th

The Togo Kisen Kaisha also are sending their newly-built steamer *Tenyo Maru* on the 3rd June from Hongkong, and the following table shows the other steamers which will call during this tea season:—

Steamers.	Hongkong.	at Keelung.
<i>Tenyo Maru</i>	2nd June	3rd June
<i>Siberia</i>	4th July	6th
<i>Wakushima</i>	18th	20th
<i>Asahi Maru</i>	1st Aug.	3rd Aug.
<i>Hongkong Maru</i>	18th	20th
<i>Kori</i>	20th	21st

Besides the above, there are some steamers of the C.P.R., H. A. Lide and *Princes Line* calling at Keelung during the season; so that the number of foreign steamers, or steamers engaged in ocean voyages, calling during this season, will be as many as one or two steamers per week.

It is hoped that some tramp steamers, desirous of filling space leaving Shanghai and/or Hongkong, will also call at Keelung.

It is to be noticed that no tea is likely to be exported through Tamsui this season, and every tea merchant is prepared to export from Keelung, and therefore all tea this season will be shipped from the latter port this year, except a small quantity which may come out after the above regular liners cease to call, in which case such small quantity may be shipped from Tamsui.

THE TRADE-MARK QUESTION.

SOME PLAIN QUERIES.

The following letter addressed to the Editor of the *Japan Mail* and signed "Trade-mark Loner," appeared in the issue of that journal of Monday (17th inst.).

"Sir,—In your to-day's issue you refute the assertions that 'the Japanese regulations are not only useless but even dangerous' and that 'foreign merchants are exposed to finding themselves actually defamed from using their own trade-marks in Japan.'"

"You contention is that the Japanese regulations provide that 'registration shall be refused to any trade-mark which tends to deceive the public or which is identical with or bears a close resemblance to a trade-mark already in use.'"

"You further point out that the Bureau of Patents and Trade-marks cannot be familiar with all the marks in use whether at home or abroad, and it may thus happen that registration is granted in unwitting violation. But in that event 'action may be brought for nullification of the registration.'"

"Are you prepared to practically prove your interpretation of the law by taking up a case for nullification of registration on the plea advanced above or to give the address of a Japanese patent agent who is prepared to do so with a chance of success?"

"The facts of the case I am able to furnish you with, are very simple: Certain manufacturers abroad are defamed from not only using their trade-mark in Japan but also from cancelling a registration because a Japanese correspondent applied for the registration of the very trade-mark a few days earlier than the rightful owners."

"As the trade-mark in question is part of the trading-name of the manufacturers the latter are consequently also shut out with their exhibits from the next Grand Exhibition to be held in Tokyo."

TROUBLESOME LASCARS.

MORE OF THE "CLAN MACMILLAN'S" CREW SENT TO GAOL.

It does not require any pointing out to show that somebody is causing trouble on board the steamer *Clan Macmillan*. Yesterday, Captain A. W. Simpson charged four of his Lascar seamen in the Marine Court with wilful disobedience of his law commands, *i.e.* refusing to return to the ship after their leave had expired, and they were all convicted, sentenced to forfeit four days' pay each and to go to gaol for six weeks.

This morning, thirteen more Lascars from the *Clan Macmillan* appeared before the Harbour-master on similar charges. Captain Simpson stated that soon after he returned to his ship yesterday the defendants informed him that they would do no more work until he obtained the instant release of the four men who were committed yesterday. This he informed them was impossible, and every one of the defendants returned to the fore and refused to move a hand.

All of the defendants pleaded guilty to the charge. Three of them were ordered to forfeit four days' pay each, and the remainder (twelve) were committed to gaol.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

ANTI-MONARCHIST INVASION.

Dispatches received from the South by the local mandarin report that a body of anti-monarchist revolutionaries, estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000, the majority of whom carry rifles, the latest pattern, crossed the Annam frontier into Yunnan on April 28 last, in the vicinity of Hohobien, in the prefecture of Lignan. The next day the anti-monarchists attacked, and the day following captured a number of fortified posts at Hokou amongst the spoils being some 2,000 Mauser magazine rifles, which the cowardly garrisons threw away in their flight. On the 1st instant the main body of the insurgents marched upon and attacked the market town of Kaihu, in the neighbourhood of which are some copper mines, the chief manager of which was shot by them. The anti-monarchists, who are led by men who have apparently had a modern military education, openly announce that they are invading Yunnan on behalf of Sun Yat-sen, who is also known to the Government as Sun Wen, the "Supreme Head" of their society.

In an urgent telegram to the Peking Government, Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Yunnan-Kuei provinces, declares that the insurgents seem to be well provided with money, a considerable quantity of arms, and also possess a great quantity of ammunition, as if prepared for a long campaign. Owing to the slender strength of

THE YUNNAN ARMY.

Viceroy Hsi Liang begs the Government to issue instructions calling upon the Viceroy and Governors of the provinces bordering the Yunnan-Kuei boundary, to send reinforcements and supplies of war without delay to assist the Yunnan troops; failing which, Hsi Liang reports that he cannot hope to resist the insurgents successfully. In response to this appeal an Imperial Rescript was at once sent by telegraph to H.E. Chang Ming-chi, Governor of Kuangsi, which adjoints Yunnan province, to send with all haste the troops under the command of Generals Lung Chi-kuang and Lu Yung-thing to the rescue.

VICEROY CENSURED.

Viceroy Hsi Liang has also received a special Imperial Edict censuring him for being taken unaware by the invading anti-monarchist and makes him responsible for any untoward crises that may hereafter arise. At the same time he has been informed that the Weiweiwei has sent a protest to the French authorities in Annam had suffered such an irruption to start from their territory, and asking that as a remedy a strict supervision of the frontiers be made without delay in order to prevent further supplies from crossing into Yunnan or Kuangsi to the aid of the anti-monarchists. Furthermore as there are numerous French subjects in the vicinity of Hokou and Mengtze near the scene of disturbances, Viceroy Hsi Liang has been commanded to take extra precautions for their protection.

GENERALISSIMO APPOINTED.

A late dispatch states that Lu Ch'un-lin, until lately Provincial Treasurer of Yunnan, has been appointed generalissimo of the Yunnan Government forces with instructions to crush the insurrection at all costs. This official was ordered last April to vacate the Provincial Treasuryship of Yunnan and go up to Peking for appointment to another post and had already, on the 2nd instant, reached Ch'angsha, Hunan, on his way to Peking. As instructions had been sent ordering him to return post haste to Yunnan, he is probably already half way on his return journey to take command of his army. In order to enable him to report direct to the Throne on his arrival at Yunnan, Lin Ch'un-lin has been raised to the rank of an Imperial Metropolitan officer of the 3rd grade.

AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

We translate the following Imperial Rescript received by Viceroy Hsi Liang on the 5th instant from Peking:—"The rebel Sun (Yat-sen) and his men have fine modern rifles and are well provided with funds, whilst the police of the Government are few and far between. The devotion of his followers in Yunnan now number over 5,000 men, and their object is to overthrow the dynasty. These rebels therefore must not be confused with other kinds of insurgents, whose sole ambition hitherto has been only local success. Now the treaty port of Mengtze is the great gateway into Yunnan; once Mengtze is lost the whole province will suffer disastrously. Lose no time therefore in collecting your troops to the rescue of those now opposing the rebels."

A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE-HILL.

In spite of the alarming news that has been received by the local mandarin as given above, it may be thought, in the light of former experience, that there is an attempt in certain quarters to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. There were no more than a few troops of trumpets a short time ago; it will be recalled by our readers, about the desperate fighting between the Imperial troops, and a body of anti-monarchists before the "forts" of Ch'ien-nan-shan on the Kuangsi-Tongking frontiers. The anti-monarchists had captured the "forts" upon their invasion of Kuangsi and the troops that had been gathered together to eject the invaders tried "desperately" to do so—the reports declared at the time. As a matter of fact the so-called "impenetrable" forts at Ch'ien-nan-shan were at that time neither more than a few dilapidated structures surrounded by mud walls, easily destroyed by a few shells from a modern field or mountain gun. A correspondent tells us there was scarcely any fighting at the "forts"; the Government troops simply waited for the anti-monarchists to abandon the "forts"—which they had to do at last owing to lack of food supplies—and then calmly marched in. We trust and believe that the "doings" now in Yunnan will be a similar kind of seriocomic display. Of course, it is to the interest of the Government to magnify their generalities for the sake of the kudos that will be obtainable at the end of the campaign.—N. C. D. News.

EMPIRE DAY.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

In a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on the 20th inst., the following notifications appear:—

The Police Magistrate's Department shall be, and the same is excluded from the operation of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, on Monday, the 8th June, 1908.

It is notified that as Victoria Day, the 24th May, falls on a Sunday, Monday the 25th May, will be observed as a Public and Bank Holiday in its stead under the Victoria Day Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1903), and that on Monday, the 8th June, the latter being a Bank Holiday under the provisions of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1875), will be observed as Government Holiday.

We learn that the Japanese residents of Han-kow with their natural adaptability to circumstances are making efforts to borrow the Chinese money market in order to note a Japanese note meeting—*Bankers Daily News*.

THE FOCHOW DISTURBANCE.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT OBJECTED TO.

The following excerpt from the *Fochow Echo*, of the 9th inst., explains the disturbance reported in our telegram columns on the 14th inst.:—

For several years the foreign consuls at Fochow have tried through the Chinese authorities to abate the annoyance and nuisance of carrying uncovered piles of night-soil and refuse through the streets of the Foreign Settlement, with little success. Just recently the Provincial Judge, Chao Chi-huan, by direction of H.E. the Viceroy, issued a proclamation that the piles should be covered on and after the 1st day of the 4th moon (April 30th), and native police and soldiers were stationed at the city gates, etc., to enforce the regulation, but on that day all the coolies struck and refused to carry any buckets, and for three days nothing was removed from the houses. In the meantime the members of the Reform Society were busy securing other coolies at the expense of the Society to carry covered pails, giving lectures at several temples and in the villages, explaining to the people the importance to public health and comfort of enforcing the regulation; acting as middle men between the officials and the 18 guilds who control all the coolies engaged in this business. They succeeded in getting most of the guilds to sign a bond that half of the coolies should use the covered from the 15th of the 4th moon (May 14th), and the rest should do so from the 1st of the 5th moon. The reason for the revolt is said to be because the guilds regarded the proclamation as only a beginning of the part of the officials to compel the guilds to pay a tax on all pails carried, and to be required only to carry at certain hours of each day, and at night. The Society secured a promise from the local authorities that no tax would be imposed, etc. When the coolies resumed their work, these provisions were quite generally carried out in the city, although in Nan-tai many buckets are covered, Mr. Kao who has charge of the enforcement on this point, expects to have general compliance according to the terms of the proclamation. The community is to be congratulated that there is every prospect of this old nuisance being abated in the near future. This movement reveals a part only of the practical utility of the workings of the Native Reform Society.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

ARBITRARY ORDERS GENERALLY RESENTED.

The annexed resolution, having reference to the opium question, was passed unanimously by the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held on Saturday, the 16th inst.:—

"The Committee of the Chamber record their strong protest against any arbitrary orders from the Imperial Government to close immediately the opium divans in Hongkong."

"The Committee of this Chamber is entirely sympathetic towards all reasonable bona-fide efforts for the mitigation of the abuse of opium but is of the opinion that any action having for its object the immediate suppression of the sale and use of opium in Hongkong will have serious effect on the economic conditions here and lead to disastrous results to the Colony's prosperity unless similar action is enforced in China."

"It is therefore resolved to request the Hongkong Government to inform the Imperial Government that any hasty and ill-considered action taken in this matter to the detriment of the interests of this Colony will be generally resented, but that on the other hand policy gradually and in its action to the Imperial Government's agreement with India will be loyally supported."

DRASTIC REFORMS PENDING IN CEYLON.

The following is an amplified form of the telegram received in Colombo, on the 7th inst., and forwarded to Singapore the same day:—

The report of the Ceylon Commission, said Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, recommended the abandonment of the present system of raiting and licensing, the closing of all houses at the expiration of the existing licenses, and the establishment of a Government monopoly over the crude drug. For every shop closed the nearest Government dispensary should be available for the drug to adult habitual users, who would be registered. The report also recommended the entire prohibition of the use of the drug, except for medical purposes, after a definite period, and the appointment of special officers for inspection.

Government, he said, had accepted all these recommendations, except the entire prohibition of the use of opium, which he was not prepared to express a definite opinion at present.

Lord Cromer telegraphed to Sir Henry M. Callum last night accepting the proposals.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton congratulated the Government on their entirely reasonable action.

Sir Edward Grey said Viscount Merley's promises had largely been fulfilled. With regard to the claims that Shanghai was not closing all the dens he pointed out that Shanghai was an international settlement, and that the decision rested with the rate-payers. He would use every influence to insure the Municipality carrying out their intention of ending the traffic in two years; but it was unfair to contrast the action of the Municipality with that of native cities where the dens would still exist, though they were closed. He had asked the United States the place of meeting of the Ceylon Commission. While awaiting that Commission on action would be quite independent. Sir Edward Grey said a tribute to the good result attained so quickly by the Ceylon Government, which was undertaking a great task—a greater task than was possible for any Government. He desired the Chinese to feel that we were sympathizing with and aiding them.

THE OAKA ASHI OBSERVES THAT IN VIEW OF AN

advance of Java sugar to ¥7.15, and the approaching opening of the sugar season, the Tokyo market is showing considerable activity, and the Japan Sugar Refining Company disposed of 7,000 bales at the auction held on the 4th instant. Owing to the supply of the sugar cane and beet in Europe and America falling short, there is prospect of the market rising. Nevertheless pessimistic views prevail on the Tokyo and Oaka share markets, regarding the value of the shares of sugar-refining companies. With regard to this attitude the Oaka Sugar Refining Company, who reported that the result of the working of the company up to the end of April was very satisfactory. He said the company held a stock of crude sugar sufficient to last the end of the year, and the unfavourable reports circulated in the share market were unworthy of notice. The Oaka company reports that the net profit of the company amounted to nearly ¥1,000,000, and it is believed that the dividend will be paid at the rate of 14 per cent.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

EXPOSURE OF THEIR DRAWBACKS.

Mr. Nishikawa, manager of the Japan Shipowners' Association, delivered an interesting speech on shipping subsidies at a recent meeting of the Oriental Society held at Tokyo, which may be taken to show that even in Japan some doubt is beginning to be felt in the utility of such measures of protection and encouragement.

All will agree, said Mr. Nishikawa, in the necessity for the development of the country's maritime trade in order to encourage the growth of foreign trade and the emigration of Japanese abroad, etc. For this purpose the Government is annually spending a large amount of money. The total amount of shipping subsidy provided for in the Budget for the current fiscal year is ¥13,000,000, of which ¥12,300,000 is under the control of the Department of Communications and ¥800,000 in the hands of the Home Office, for the purpose of the extension of navigation in Formosa. The amount of subsidy Japan is paying for the encouragement of her maritime trade is thus by no means small. In the current year, for instance, the subsidy amounts to 50 per cent of the estimated revenue from the business tax and 47 per cent of the income tax. The fact that the Diet agrees to the disbursement of such a large amount of money without any objection may be taken as proof that the people are paying the utmost attention to the

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Further, it may be shown that Japan pays the largest amount in the matter of shipping subsidy of any country in the world.

This year's subsidy shows an increase of ¥3,866,000 on that for last year. The increase is due to the building of ships of large tonnage such as the *Tenyo*, *Chiyo*, and *Kama*. The law puts no limit on the construction of large vessels, and therefore the subsidy, which at present amounts to 13 million yen, may be increased to 15 or even 20 million yen in the near future. It is very doubtful whether such a method of shipping encouragement is beneficial to the country.

THE OBJECT LESSONS.

furnished by some foreign countries tend to demonstrate the fact that the development of the maritime trade does by no means depend on the amount of bounty that country spends for its encouragement. England, for example, annually expends ¥10,348,000 on her mail and naval subsidies; Germany, ¥3,330,000; the United States, ¥9,816,000; France, ¥10,900,000; Italy, ¥4,465,000; and Russia, ¥3,526,000. Of the countries mentioned above subsidies are mostly given for the carrying of mails under contract, with the exception of France and Italy, where bounty is given for the encouragement of navigation and shipbuilding. Despite this fact the shipping trade of these two countries not only does not show any advance compared with that of England, Germany, and the United States, but it seems to be actually declining.

If, Mr. Nishikawa continued, we take the amount of the subsidies paid by the various countries when divided by the total tonnage possessed by them, it will be seen that

JAPAN COMES FIRST IN THE LIST

with ¥130 per ton; France, second, with ¥11.13 per ton; Russia third with ¥7.75; Italy fourth with ¥5.66; America fifth with ¥2.17; Germany sixth with 81 sen; and England seventh with 65 sen per ton. It may serve as a valuable lesson to Japan to note that in France and Italy, where a similar system of encouragement as in Japan is in vogue, the shipping trade shows very little headway in comparison with other countries. This year's shipping subsidy in Japan shows an increase of three million yen on that of last year, and it is more than probable that it will go on increasing year after year; unless an amendment of the law is introduced. The present law for the encouragement of navigation was framed and put into operation in 1895, and is to remain in force for eighteen years—that is, until 1914. The unsuitable nature of the law as applied to the present conditions of things can be easily imagined when it is considered that a law brought into operation to meet requirements twelve years ago is still allowed to exist, notwithstanding the tremendous progress made during the past decade or so.

MR. NISHIKAWA THEN GOES ON INTO DETAIL AS TO

THE FAULTY NATURE OF THE LAW,

and points out that, as it now stands, it has a positive tendency to encourage the construction of ships and promote their voyage abroad more for the sake of receiving the bounty than for the development of trade, though the latter is the real object for which the law was devised. "According to the existing arrangements the larger the tonnage and the greater the speed, the more will be the rate of subsidy given. For this reason there has been an unmistakable tendency to build larger ships with a greater speed regardless of the general economy of such vessels for business purposes. On the occasion of the late war, for instance, the Government paid charterage on the gross tonnage of the vessels engaged as transports. The result was that the Government was obliged to pay for tonnage which was not of any actual benefit, the net tonnage being far below the gross tonnage. There is then the question of speed."

THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE.

of building vessels of greater speed for the sake of subsidy must be the production of ships of a very uneconomical character. That a greater speed will require a larger consumption of fuel is a matter of course, and in a long voyage the expense of fuel will be a large item. The subsidy will be taken up by her fuel. The Japanese navigation subsidy is paid for the mileage travelled, not for the amount of cargo carried or not carried, with the consequence that the privileged ships are often induced to travel with scanty cargo. Some years ago, when coal was rather dear in Japan, certain ships brought coal to this country all the way from Australia. Of course Australian coal was dearer than Japanese coal, even then—but it was calculated by the shipping that when the subsidy received for the voyage was taken into consideration Australian coal was cheaper than Japanese. Again, the grant of bounty to certain classes of ships will have the result of driving away unprotected vessels from the field of competition, and this destroys the spirit of independence and free competition."

On these and other grounds Mr. Nishikawa thinks that the shipping subsidy law as it is now in force is more injurious than beneficial to the interests of the country.—*Japan Chronicle*.

POLICE Sergeant Gordon, who has recently been transferred to Cheung-chau Island, had a former-Chui Sam, of 7, Mut-Wo village, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court today (16th inst.), charged with shooting game on Lantau Island yesterday without a licence. The farmer, it appears, went on the hills yesterday with his gun, his dogs accompanying him, and shot a deer. Sergeant Gordon met him returning with the carcase and a placed him under arrest. Defendant pleaded that he had been discharged with a licence.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Further communications have been received from Dr. M. A. Stein concerning the results of his geographical and archaeological expedition in Central Asia. They are dated Kara-Shahr, Dec. 10, 1907. Dr. Stein's first move from the shah was to the great snowy range south which forms the watershed between the Sulai-ho and Tuo-huang rivers. In spite of very massive construction, all lines of walls facing east, and this standing across the direction of the prevailing winds, have been completely breached, and in many places effaced to their very foundation, while the walls facing north and south have escaped almost unscathed.

After surveying the great chain of glaciated peaks which overlooks the barren, shan west of the Sulai-ho, Dr. Stein and his companions made their way over hitherto unexplored ground to the foot of the mountains near the famous Chia-yu-Kuan gate of the "Great Wall." Here a short stay enabled him to carry out an archaeological problem of considerable historical interest in connection with the "Great Wall." The imposing line of this wall which bends round the westernmost part of the Soochow chain and extends to the very foot of the Naushan, has always been represented in books and maps as the end of the ancient "Great Wall" guarding the northern border of Kanush. Yet with this assumption it was difficult to reconcile certain early Chinese notices which seemed to place that famous gate much further to the west, and still more forcibly there spoke against it the remains of that ancient line which Dr. Stein's explorations in the spring had revealed as extending from An-shih westward to the desert of Tuo-huang. Careful examination on the spot disclosed near Chia-yu-Kuan the junction of two lines of frontier defence of widely different age and purpose. One line, represented by the crumbling wall of stamped clay which runs along the whole northern border of the Soochow and Kancho districts, was proved by certain ruins to have originally continued westwards in the direction of An-shih and the Tuo-huang lines, and to date, like the latter, the second century B.C. Its chief purpose was to safeguard the narrow belt of oases along the northern foot of the Naushan, which was indisputably needed as a passage into Eastern Turkestan when Chinese political and commercial expansion towards the "Western regions" had commenced under the first Han dynasty. The second line, which meets this ancient wall at right angles and through which the Chia-yu-Kuan Gate leads, was shown to be of far less ancient construction, and probably does not go back further than the 15th or 16th century A.D. It was built for a different purpose of closing the great route towards Central Asia and the West at a period when China had

S.S. "TENYO MARU"

TO BE DOCKED IN HONGKONG.

As clients of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., the *Tenyo Maru* has been valued customers of the leading firm of shipbuilders in Hongkong for a number of years. This port being the Eastern terminal of their Pacific trade route, the *Tenyo Maru* has found it completely advantageous and economical to dock the *Tenyo Maru* and *Amey Maru*, when they required periodical overhauling, at this port. We noted yesterday the arrival of the Japanese Company's fine new vessel—the *Tenyo Maru*—and to-day we are in a position to make an announcement which should be pleasing to those who interest themselves in the industrial prosperity of the port generally, and to the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., in particular. That announcement is to the effect that arrangements have been completed for the docking of the fine turbine vessel at Kowloon on the return of the *Tenyo Maru* from San Francisco in August next. It may be taken for granted that the arrangement will be good, for as long as the vessels of the Kaisha make Hongkong their terminal port. While in dry dock, it may be assumed that a large number of visitors will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing for themselves the latest product of the shipbuilders' art.

TAKING LIQUID FUEL

In our description of the *Tenyo Maru* last evening we mentioned the fact that the steamer burns liquid fuel. In order to fill her tanks preparatory to her maiden voyage to the Pacific Coast ports on the 22nd prox., the *Tenyo Maru*, this morning, requisitioned the services of the Dock Co.'s tugs to tow her alongside the Taikooki wharves for liquid fuel. The *David Gillies*, the *Edith*, and a big launch were put on the job. Looking, therefore, from all points of view the advent of this new Pacific liner may be welcomed, inasmuch as the trade in liquid fuel in Hongkong is of comparatively recent inauguration, and every factor helping to foster it should be noticed with satisfaction by those possessing the well-being of the Colony at heart.

THE HANKOW STORM.

HEAVY DEATH-ROLL.

According to native telegrams received from Hankow and Wuchang the total number of Chinese junk and other boats wrecked during the recent typhoon at Hankow on the afternoon of the 25th ult. was about 500, while the actual number of deaths was probably 1,000; and something like 200 bodies have already been recovered since that day. The total amount of damage was estimated to be about £1,500,000. The employees of the various charitable institutions at Hankow are still engaged in searching for dead bodies in that part of the Yangtze river.

During the height of the typhoon, two Chinese, who were walking on the British Bund, were blown into the river and drowned.—*China Critic*.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CURRENCY SCHEME.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th May. The Canton Viceroy has forwarded to the Central Government a memorial in which His Excellency stated that the scheme for minting one-tael and five-mace silver pieces for circulation as proposed by the Taichung is considered unwise, and His Excellency strongly recommended the dollar standard at present in vogue.

AN INDUSTRIAL NAZAR.

The Viceroy has given instructions to the Canton Provincial Treasurer and the Shan Hou Chu to select a suitable site in the city for the building of a public bath, in which the merchants will be requested to put articles for sale with the object of promoting the native industries.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The Luchung, Ministry of War at the Capital, has ordered the Canton Viceroy to put up wireless telegraph installations along the coast districts of the province of Kwangchow so as to connect with that in the Fukien province.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock a fire broke out in a drugshop in Chau Mau Lan street through the careless use of packed fire. The conflagration within a very few minutes became very fierce, and one man who was then sleeping on the first floor of the building could not escape on account of the smoke, which enveloped the building, and he was thus suffocated to death.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINER.

The present Canton Acting Provincial Examiner Weng Jen Wen has been appointed Provincial Treasurer to the province of Szechuan; he will shortly leave for his new post. Yesterday a farewell dinner was given to Wang by Admiral Li Chun.

REPORTED ATTEMPTED SMOUGLING.

The Viceroy is reported to have been in receipt of a telegram yesterday from Peking to the effect that information was received at the Capital that a large quantity of munitions of war is about to be smuggled into the Southern Capital by some malcontents from America. The Viceroy is instructed to give orders to the different Customs in the province to take precautionary steps to prevent the importation of the contraband.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

With reference to the recent rising in the province of Yunnan, Imperial instructions have been received by the Canton Viceroy to raise funds to be remitted to Yunnan towards the expenses of the troops there in suppressing the insurgents.

RICE SALES.

The daily proceeds realized from the sale of cheap rice in the four sheds during the four days from the 17th to the 24th day of the present month were as follows—

	East shed.	West shed.	Hoam shed.	Wongsha shed.
17th	\$1,990	\$1,242	\$1,144	\$812
18th	2,460	1,476	1,184	1,035
19th	2,190	1,259	1,193	874
20th	1,955	1,233	1,134	907

THE YUNNAN RISING.

A Peking telegram states that the Central Government proposes to appoint H. E. Shum Chun Hsun, ex-Viceroy of Canton, to be Commander-in-Chief to proceed to the province of Yunnan to quell the rebellion there.

THE YUMCHOW COMMAND.

The Commander-in-Chief, Chuan Ping Chih, has been for several months past in the province of Yumchow in connection with the suppression of the recent rising there. Though he had in several engagements killed thousands of the insurgents, the latter were still able to collect together and to attack the Imperial

troops with great vigour. The Canton Viceroy, H. E. Shum Chun Hsun, has reported to Peking with full particulars as to the conditions obtaining in the province, and which trouble the Central Government has shown considerable anxiety. H. E. Chang is at present of the opinion to change the present Commander-in-Chief Chuan and to place Admiral Li Chun as leader of the troops in Yumchow.

FATAL FIRE.

With reference to the fire of the 16th instant it is learnt that four persons—one woman and three children—were burnt to death in the accident.

LAWLESSNESS IN SAI CHIU.

During the first ten days of the present month nine cases of robbery are reported to have taken place in Sai Chiu, in the Namhoi district, and three persons were kidnapped and two killed, besides great quantities of spoils were carried away by robbers.

LEAKS OF THEATRE.

The lease of the Lok Shui theatre, in the western suburb, will expire at the end of this month, and the authorities have issued notifications calling for tenders, which will be closed on the 24th day of this month.

FISHING COMPANY.

A fishing company is about to be floated by some merchants in Canton and Mr. Lau Pak Chiu has been appointed to be manager of the proposed concern.

19th May.

HONGKONG PLAQUE-INFECTED PASSENGERS. During the past few weeks nearly every day dead passengers have been conveyed to Canton on board the river steamers from Hongkong. The Canton Hong Pin Hospital has, therefore, made special arrangements for the admission of plague-stricken persons from Hongkong into the hospital for medical treatment, and also to undertake the burial of any passengers dead of plague on arrival at Canton, when their relatives happen to be unable to do so. The hospital sends out every day a few of its members to await the arrival of the river steamers at their wharves here, since the beginning of the summer season, to receive any plague-infected passengers.

NEW PROVINCIAL EXAMINER.

The new Provincial Examiner, Tsen Tsung Tung, is expected to arrive here on the 24th instant, and will take over the seal of office on the 27th from Wang Jen Wen, who will shortly leave here to take up his new post in Szechuan as Provincial Treasurer.

COPPER COINAGE.

The Canton Mint has suspended minting copper coins from yesterday.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

A quantity of arms and ammunition was dispatched yesterday under the escort of Major Wong Chiu Chung to Nanjing, where these munitions of war will be sent up to Yunnan to supply the Imperial forces in suppressing the rebellion in that province.

THE KUNGHOW TAOTAI.

Taotai Yu Chung Wing, who has been appointed Taotai of the prefectures of Kunghow and Ngachow, will leave here on the 20th instant for his destination to take up the new post.

20th May.

PROMOTING NATIVE INDUSTRIES. Since starting the Japanese boycott the people of Canton appear to be more in earnest in promoting native industries. The Canton Self-Government Society has recently received from the native manufacturers a number of samples of different kinds of articles which the manufacturers requested the Society to exhibit at the headquarters of the Society for the inspection of the public. A public meeting has been convened by the Society to take place on the 21st instant at its headquarters, where the articles received by the Society will be on exhibition. At this meeting some questions will be discussed in connection with the scheme to be adopted for the promotion of native industries.

DEPARTURE OF CRUISER "KIANG TSING."

At the request of the Canton Authorities the cruiser *Kiang Tsing* was transferred to Canton for services from the Hanyang squadron during the recent rising at Yumchow. This vessel is now no longer required here and she accordingly left yesterday for Shanghai.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

In accordance with instructions from Peking another supply of arms and ammunition has to-day been transported to Wuchow from Canton on board the gunboat *Lai Fu* under the command of Major Chung. These stores will, no doubt, be sent up to Yunnan to supply the Imperial troops in suppressing the rebellion there.

THE DRUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton high authorities have proposed to open an anti-opium bureau in the Canton city with the sole object of strictly enforcing the anti-opium regulations and the mandarin circles here. The Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Judge will jointly draw up a set of regulations to govern the working of the bureau.

SILK CROPS.

Letter from Fatsiao states that the silk reapers in that town have suffered heavy losses in the first crop of silk which was greatly damaged by the continuous rain during the second and third moons. As the weather has been all along favourable since the beginning of the summer season, the second crop of silk promises to be a very satisfactory one.

21st May.

FOREIGN FLAGS ON CHINESE-OWNED LAUNCHES. During the past few weeks many of the Chinese-owned steam launches in the Canton harbour, which formerly flew foreign flags under false pretence, have reverted to the dragon flag since the transfer of the inspection of Chinese steam launches to the Shan Hou Chu officials from the Customs authorities. The Canton high authorities have now directed the Shan Hou Chu to forward them a list of those steam vessels that have already changed their colours to the Chinese national flag and also those that have been surveyed by the Chu officials for information.

THE SHAN HOU CHU.

The Shan Hou Chu has also been instructed to find out what are the vessels still flying foreign flags to which they are not entitled. The Canton authorities are desirous of putting a stop to the practice of flying foreign flags by Chinese-owned steam launches on the ground that there have often been cases of trouble with foreigners because of the reprehensible practice.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

The Canton Viceroy sent a telegram to Yunnan to inquire into the present condition of affairs in connection with the insurrection in that province. Yesterday a telegraphic reply was received by the Canton Viceroy from H. E. Viceroy Sir Liang, who stated that on the 7th and 8th instants the Imperial troops had an encounter with the insurgents and in the engagement, over a hundred of the latter were captured and a number of others were killed. On the 11th, 12th and 13th instants the troops followed up the rebels to Namkai, and attacked them in three directions. The rebels were then driven into the mountains, and were far from being able to attack the Imperial

troops with great vigour. The Canton Viceroy, H. E. Shum Chun Hsun, has reported to Peking with full particulars as to the conditions obtaining in the province, and which trouble the Central Government has shown considerable anxiety. H. E. Chang is at present of the opinion to change the present Commander-in-Chief Chuan and to place Admiral Li Chun as leader of the troops in Yumchow.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadonrie & Co. write on the 22nd inst.—

During the week under review, our market has ruled extremely dull, and there are but few changes to report.

Bank—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have continued to rise, and at the close are steady at \$720, after small sales at \$715. The London quotation has improved to 475 10/16.

Marine Insurance—China Marine Insurance Co. is at \$35 and Unions at \$30. There are further buyers of Yangtze at \$47 1/2.

Fire Insurance—China Fire has inquired at \$2, but none are available at the rate. Hongkong Fire is a shade firmer at \$3 1/2.

Shipping—There are no changes to report to either China and Manila or Douglas. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are still on offer at \$20. Star Farrier old and new can be secured at quotations.

Refineries—China Sugars have weakened to \$30 after sales at the m. Luzon Sugars are steady at the highly increased rate of \$14 1/2. Mining—Chinese Engineering are firm and buyers in the North have offered the T. & R. Rauba have declined to \$8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves are offering at \$7 1/2 and Whampoa Dock at \$10 1/2. In the North, Shanghai Docks have weakened and are obtainable at \$12 1/2. The Hongkong Wharves are in demand at \$12 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings—Central Stores can be got at \$1 1/2. Hongkong Hotels have been sold at the slightly reduced rate of \$9. Humphreys Estates are in request at \$10. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands in the North at \$12 1/2.

Cotton Mills—Ewos are easier at \$1 1/2. Hongkong Cottons can be placed at \$12. Other Northern Mills continue more or less unchanged and without business to report.

Miscellaneous—China Light and Powers have risen to \$5. China Provident have been sold and there are further buyers at \$5. Green Island Cement are firmer and in demand at \$10 1/2. After numerous sales at the m. in the m. Waterboats have declined to \$1 1/2, without business to report. Peak Tramways, fully paid and \$1 paid, are quoted at \$14 and \$14 1/2, respectively. The dividend of 80 cents per share on the fully paid shares and 6 cents per share on the \$1 paid shares paid on the 16th inst. Watsons have found investors at \$10. Langkats can be sold in the North at \$14 1/2.

Exchange—The Bank selling rate on London is \$10 1/16 on Demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is \$10 1/16 on Demand.

Dividends Payable—Star Ferry Co. dividend of \$1 per share on old and \$50 cents per share on new shares for 1907, payable on the 27th inst. Watsons final of \$3 1/2—30 cents per share for 1907, payable on the 30th inst.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Under date the 16th inst., Messrs. Lank and Rogge write in their fortnightly report:—

Since issue of last circular there has been a little more animation in chartering business, and the volume of transactions is larger than during the preceding fortnight, rates of freight nevertheless show no advance.

There is no change for the better, to report, yet, as far as chartering from Saigon to this is concerned. Although the local rice market has somewhat rallied in the course of last week, the Saigon values are still above the parity of Hongkong, and very little disposition is consequently shown to tone up engagements.

Four vessels are reported to be at Canton only.

From Saigon to Philippine ports, some fresh demand resulted in two further settlements at 4 and 20 cents, respectively, according to size of vessel. Manila reports have it that a new import duty has been raised by the U.S. Government on rice cargoes, amounting to 31 cents per picul, and the opinion is expressed that this measure will adversely influence chartering business, at least in the early future.

Two steamers have been taken up in the direction Saigon to Japan at 23 and 24 cents, respectively, and there are said to be further orders in the market.

Java/Hongkong and Bangkok/Hongkong remain a dead letter.

New Zealand/Canton charterers have been able to secure a few boats on basis of 22 and 24 cents and in nearly every case for part cargo only, but even on these moderate terms no further business appears to be feasible.

Coal freight has again had the lion's share of the fortnight's settlements, and the following rates have been obtained:—Hongkong/Canton \$1.40, Haiphong/Canton \$1.80, Moulmein \$1.85 and \$1.00, Moulmein/Hongkong \$1.35.

On time charter basis the *Friar*, a modern coaster, holding a Hongkong Government passenger license, has been taken up by a Chinese concern for the period of 3 1/2 months at \$4,000 only. Converted into sterling at present exchange, the rate is so low that it can barely cover running expenses.

Sail Freight—Nothing doing.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load—None.

Sail Tonnage Disengagement—None.

Departure of Sailers—None.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	100/11
Do. demand	100/11 1/2
Do. 4 months sight	100/11 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	236
America—Bank T.T.	43 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	184
India T.T.	336 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	100/11 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	100/11 1/2

4 months sight L/O. 110/11 1/2

6 months sight L/O. 110/11 1/2

10 days sight Sydney and Melbourne. 110/11 1/2

6 months sight France. 236

4 months sight Germany. 184

Bank of England rate. 100/11 1/2

Suez Canal. 100/11 1/2

OPINION QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows—

Malwa New	900/980
Old	900/1,000
Older	1,040/1,070
Oldest	1,100/1,130
Patna New	900/980
Old	900/1,000
Older	1,040/1,070
Oldest	1,100/1,130

Patna New. 900/980

Old. 900/1,000

Older. 1,040/1,070

Oldest. 1,100/1,130

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The native edition of the *Korea Daily News* has been again suspended.

REAR Admiral Thomas has succeeded Admiral Robley D. Evans, who has retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keswick left Shanghai on 13th inst. for Peking by the *Komahing* and will return via Hankow.

A LARGE fire occurred at Wuchang late on Thursday night, 7th inst., a considerable number of native houses being destroyed.

THREE hundred foreigners have passed Taipei on the 15th inst., from the beginning of the month, on trips of inspection in Manchuria.

THE towboat *Tamie* with dredger *Shanghai* in tow arrived at Shanghai on 12th inst. from Singapore, consigned to the Whampoa Controversy Board.

IT is reported from Seoul that a proposal to establish a Government ginseng monopoly was submitted to a Korean Cabinet Council on the 5th inst.

PLAQUE appears to be on the increase. For the twenty-four hours ended at noon last Tuesday twenty-seven cases have been reported, of which twenty proved fatal.

ON his return from home leave Mr. W. Wilson has been appointed manager at Kowloon, while Mr. R. Mitchell retains his appointment as acting chief manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

THE *Echo de l'Inde* states that the representative of an English firm of shipbuilders is in town at present, having secured an order for two new large cruisers for the revived Chinese Navy, from the central government.

WE are glad to be able to announce that the alleged disappearance of Assistant Paymaster C. Turner was based on a misunderstanding. He returned on board H.M.S. *Albatross* being sailed on the 8th inst.—*N. C. D. News*.

TWO or three days ago, a good lady of the land gave birth to triplet—two boys and a girl. The mother, Mrs. Wang Ching, was a native of the river. The mother and her three babies are doing well.—*Star Free Press*.

A TOKIO message of 14th inst. says:—One regiment of the Kiushu division arrived at Chemulpo yesterday. Another regiment of the Hokkaido division arrives at Gensan tomorrow. These fresh contingents bring the Japanese troops in Korea up to two divisions.

ON arrival at Kobe the steamer *Isuzu* reported the discovery of the crew of the ill-fated *Wilga*, which it will be remembered, was wrecked some weeks ago on her passage from Yokohama to Kobe. They landed on the island of "Mitsa" and have taken passage to Yokohama in a junk.

At about twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock last night, says the *Chungking Morning Post*, May 6, a strong earthquake shock was felt throughout the Settlement. It was preceded by a strange rumbling noise, similar to that made by a heavy vehicle passing along a stony road, which lasted fully three minutes prior to the actual shock. It apparently travelled from north to south.

THE semi-official Japanese version of the present position of the Fakumen question is that the latest communication from China merely reiterates her original contention; that Japan has not initiated the withdrawal of her veto; but that she will agree to a branch line to a point on the North Manchuria Railway, provided China abandons her Liaomintu-Fakumen scheme.

A CHINESE merchant Ip Mau, of 7, Chater Street, was arrested on the 15th inst. for fraud. The complainant was a married woman—Chan Lai Yang, of 170, Des Voeux Road Central. She accused Ip Mau of obtaining \$130 from her on the 6th and 9th inst., by false pretences. The 16th inst. and remanded. Mr. Otto Kong Sing has been retained for the defence.

THE Ministry of War at Peking has received a report to the effect that a Chinese revolutionist has purchased from a Japanese firm 1,600 rifles through a certain expectant Taotai of one of the provinces, who has obtained a large amount of money for performing the work. It is stated that two other officials are implicated in the matter, and that the Ministry of War will depose the three officials to the Throne.

THERE was some disturbance created at the Chan Hong Hin theatre, at Causeway Bay, last night (15th inst.). A number of excise officers raided the actors' quarters during the performance and were attacked. For a while there was confusion in the auditorium. The police were called in and four of the actors were arrested on charges of assault and doing damage to the excise officers' clothes. The artists were charged at the Police Court, to-day, and the case was remanded. They were released on bail.

IT is reported by Colonel Takahama, a staff officer of the Port Arthur garrison, who arrived at Moiti on April 17th en route to Tokio, that 6,000 Japanese are now living in the town. Much improvement has been made as to buildings, etc. Houses may now be built with reference to the headquarters of the fortress though such work has hitherto been prohibited. The operation of floating the ships which were sunk during the war will be begun in May and is expected to be finished before the end of this year.

A FAREWELL dinner was given at the Kowloon Hotel, last Thursday night by Captain John A. Helberg, of the Norwegian steamer *Victoria*, to his host of German friends previous to his departure for Europe. Covers were laid for thirty guests.

The dining room was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. A special menu was prepared, and dancing was carried on until a very late hour. The band of the 13th Rajputs was in attendance. Everything went off well, which speaks a lot for the proprietor of the Kowloon Hotel.

A PARSE gentleman named E. A. Kowalew of 123, Wellington Street, charged the driver of a rickshaw No. 749 in the Police Court, yesterday morning, with driving his rickshaw in a negligent manner and damaging complainant's vehicle to the extent of \$7, and also with disregarding the rules of the road. It seems that on the morning of the 18th instant the defendant, through his own carelessness, attempted to overtake a complainant's rickshaw in Queen's Road. In so doing, there was a collision with the complainant's vehicle, which was damaged to the extent of \$7. The complainant was driving a rickshaw at the time.

THE Police have been informed that a person named "John Doe" has been seen in the vicinity of the Police Station, and is being sought for.

A FRENCHMAN named Louis Jean Felix, who, it is alleged, had absconded from Indochina, was arrested yesterday (21st inst.) by the Water Police, on reaching port. The warrant on which the Frenchman was arrested charges him with forgery and embezzlement within the jurisdiction of French Indo-China. On this indictment he was arraigned before Mr. J. H. Kemp yesterday and remanded. Until the arrival of extradition papers from Indo-China no particulars are available.

THIS morning (8th inst.) the Customs guards on board the *s.s. Anchin* made one of the biggest seizures of illicit opium that has ever been made off-shore in Hongkong. They were on duty in the chainlocks when one of them noticed that a portion of the woodwork which divided it from the forehold had been cut away. Investigation revealed the fact that inside it were five bags containing no less than 255 teael tins of opium, worth at the Government rate (177.0). Not only were the tins of opium found but with them two of the crew, Ah Yo and Ah Hay, who had cargo-booby inserted in the bags ready to flit them away. The ship had been previously searched three times without anything being found, and it was apparently being shifted about from place to place to dodge the searchers.—*Star Free Press*.

LAST Tuesday afternoon, a *lukung* while on duty near the Clock Tower, met a coolie going in a westward direction, carrying a heavy-looking box on his shoulder. The coolie's actions aroused the *lukung's* suspicions. "What's inside that box?" asked the *lukung*, approaching the coolie. "I don't know," answered the coolie. "From where did you get it?" pursued the policeman. The coolie said he would point out the place, and led the *lukung* into a side lane close by, where he pointed to a heap of old picking cases. On further inquiries being made it was discovered that the box belonged to Messrs. Calbeck, Macgregor and Company, and contained some 100 dozen empty bottles. The box, it appears, was placed in the lane by the firm's companions to be out of the way when came along the *lukung* and the box was picked up by the coolie. The coolie was charged with theft at the Police Court on Wednesday morning, and was remanded.

THE *Police* reports that the Kawasaki Dockyard Company has the hull of the *Tenyo Maru* in more than \$120,000.

On the 9th inst. at noon, a torpedo-boat, now being constructed at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, to the order of the Japanese Government, was successfully launched in the presence of the Japanese officers and others. The vessel is to have a speed of 32 knots.

LAST Thursday morning, a Chinese woman, who resides in Queen Victoria Street, was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, by Inspector Warnock. The woman, who was about 37 years of age, was seen on Wednesday morning about MacDonnell Road in a nude condition.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 5770

號四十二月四年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1908.

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receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDELANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.
PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Achene), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling £4,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000
Silver \$13,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kerwick, Chairman.
E. Goots, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. E. Shellim, Esq.
O. G. R. Brodersen, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
C. R. Leismann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. A. AMES ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische
Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mandelsohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayrische Hypothek und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
arranged on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
A. KOEHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL OF REMARKS.

SHANGHAI..... [ARCADIA] About 25th May. Freight and
Capt. A. L. Valentini Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports [DELTA] 30th May. See Special
Capt. B. W. Snow Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, SUMATRA About 3rd June. Freight and
COLOMBO, PORT SAID Capt. E. W. Bruce Passage.
and MARSEILLES

or Further Particulars, apply to: F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

NEW STOCK OF LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

MEN'S SWIMMING COSTUMES

AND BATHING SUITS (ONE AND TWO PIECE).

NEW BATH ROBES.

CHRISTY'S BATH TOWELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES, SHERRIES, HOCKS & MOSELLES,
BRANDIES,
MARSALAS, GINS,
MADEIRAS, WHISKIES,
PORTS, VERMOUTHS,
CLARETS, BITTERS,
BURGUNDIES, LIQUEURS,
ALES, BEERS & STOUTS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1908. [140]

CHAMPAGNE. G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:
EXTRA DRY (Gout American).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents.

KOWLOON HOTEL. EMPIRE DAY.

MUSICAL DINNER, SUNDAY next, 24th instant, 8 P.M.

HOLIDAY! HOLIDAY! SPECIAL Tiffin, MONDAY next, at 1 P.M.

RECHERCHE MENU.
BAND OF MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE OHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), to P.M.
(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing
Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00
Do do do do Monday do \$6.00

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons and "NANNING" 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M.
Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are
lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 25th May, the Company's Steamship
"SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning
from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and
from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects
with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

PER DAY \$ 4.00 to \$ 7.00 according to room selected.
" WEEK 25.00 " 40.00 " " "
" MONTH 90.00 " 140.00 " " "

WEEK-ENDS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON to MONDAY MORNING \$7.00 to \$10.00.
Two Persons occupying One Room, will be charged A Rate and A Half only.
Children under 12—Half Rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.
Excellent cooking by AH CHEONG for over Seventeen Years Chief Cook with the late
Mr. J. W. OSBORNE. [1]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56,
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
[5]

KAMAKURA KAIHIN IN

HOTEL,
KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THIS modern Hotel, completely re-built, situated on the seashore within easy
distance of Yokohama and Tokyo, will be opened during April, under European
management.

Charges moderate.
Special terms for families.
Apply—
E. APPEL, Manager.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1908. [40]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [1]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.
A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Wine and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER & AGENT

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	TUESDAY, 3 P.M., 26th May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"BUZLOW" Capt. H. Förme	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 3rd June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. R. Meyer	About WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	TOKYO.....	Charbonnel.....	15th May, afternoon.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	YARRA	Sellier.....	26th May, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	POLYNESIAN.....	Broc.....	8th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS.....	Girard.....	9th June, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1908.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA,
NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-
WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed,
Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS.....26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL,
via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL MAGOM.....	4th June.	MALTE.....	12th Oct.
AMIRAL EXELMANS.....	15th July.	CEYLAN.....	26th Nov.
OUSSANT.....	27th Aug.	CORSE.....	11th Jan.

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped, with
single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP
COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUHOOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.
These Steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by
Electricity.THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS
VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

The Dock.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 3 hours.THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking
and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyd's surveyors).Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP...	JAVA	Second half May	SHANGHAI	Second half May
TJIPANAS...	AMOV	Second half May	JAVA	Second half May
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI...	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAH...	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG...	JAVA	Second half June	JAPA	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 19th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND
KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light
and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents: Messrs. E. Paquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

PLANTS AS WEATHER
PROPHETS.A VISIT TO THE FIRST WEATHER-PLANT
OBSERVATORY.At a private house in the neighbourhood of
Denmark Hill may be seen a collection of com-
mon tropical plants which will shortly play, in
important part in predicting our weather. When
it is stated that these plants, when "read," in
conjunction with other scientific data, will not
only tell us what the weather will be like several
days ahead, but also warn us of forthcoming
storms, cyclones, earthquakes, fire-damp, and
volcanic eruptions, it will be seen that much is
claimed by this new method of weather fore-
casting.It is the invention of Professor J. F. Nowack,
an Austrian baron and scientist. Although
Londoners will shortly have an opportunity of
witnessing the inauguration of this ingenious
system of weather forecasting, it cannot be
said to be an entirely new idea. Professor
Nowack drew public attention to it at the
Vienna Exhibition of 1886, when he ex-
hibited some specimens of this wonderful
plant, and gave weather forecasts forty-eight
hours in advance, not only for the whole day,
but for special hours of the day. These hourly
forecasts proved "wonderfully correct." At this
time the King, then Prince of Wales, happened
to be in Vienna. His attention was called to
the system, and Professor Nowack a few
months later astonished His Majesty in London
by predicting a thunderstorm for a certain
hour five days in advance, which prediction
came true.Since that period Professor Nowack has been
busy improving and perfecting his system, col-
lecting funds for the opening of requisite
stations, and what is still more essential,
gathering together a number of plants. There
is nothing at all wonderful in the appearance
of the latter. They come from the tropics—
Cuba, India, and Mauritius—and look all the
world like a fine acacia plant. But they are
exceedingly sensitive, and are appropriately
called "weather plants," their botanical name
being *Abrus precatorius nobilis*. At the be-
ginning of 1906 Professor Nowack visited Cuba
and Mexico with the object of collecting
sufficient plants to establish a weather plant
station in London. In all, his party collected
some 2,400 of the desired plants in Cuba.
These were shipped to New York, 1,000 of
them remaining there, the others having been
brought on to London.Despite every attention from the hands of
skilled gardeners the whole of these 1,400
plants succumbed with the exception of a single
specimen. But the seeds the party brought
back with them struck, and to-day over 1,000
young weather plants are to be seen in the
greenhouse in the garden of the observatory.
There are specimens of the *Abrus* from Cuba,
Jamaica, India, Barbados, South Africa, and
Mauritius.
The greenhouse in which the plants are
housed is divided into two compartments. The
first compartment entered measures 20 feet by
30 feet, and is where the observation of the
movements of the plants will be studied. Here
there are some 350 plants, a number of them
being enclosed within four panes of glass. It
is these plants which assist the scientist in
predicting our weather. The second compart-
ment is 30 feet by 15 feet, and is reserved as a
preparatory depot before the plants are admit-
ted to the first compartment. Part of it, too,
serves as a nursery for those in embryo. Special
stoves keep the plants in a continuous tropi-
cal heat.

A SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM.

Having described the plants, we now come
to the system. In a word, this is scientific, and
not easily explained in popular language.
Briefly, it is a case of "reading" the plants in
conjunction with sun spots and other scientific
data. For instance, immediately a spot suffi-
ciently large to influence our earth appears on
the surface of the sun, the twigs of the plants
directed toward the district affected make more
or less rapid upward or downward movements.
From the rapidity and extent of such move-
ments, the direction in which the twigs point,
and their variation of colour, the Professor can
at once determine the nature, force, and geo-
graphical position of the disturbances that will
affect our earth about twenty-six days later—
i.e., when the spot completes its first rotation
round the sun. It will be seen from this that
the plant plays only a part, though a very im-
portant one, in the prediction of weather con-
ditions.From this one station the weather can be
foretold for a radius of 4,000 miles, covering
almost the whole of Europe and the North
Atlantic, for the system is adaptable to sea as
well as to land. It is hoped later to establish
a station in New York, to be followed by
another in San Francisco, Bombay, and Tokyo,
and so in this way cover the whole world. It
is only right here to add that Professor Nowack
is not predicting the weather at the moment.
At the same time he can tell with wonderful
precision whether we may expect fine or dull
weather rain or sunshine.He may certainly be credited with having
foretold the recent colliery disaster in Durham.
Some ten days before the calamity the writer
happened to be in the greenhouse when the
Professor, pointing to some of his plants,
remarked that they indicated a fire-damp
explosion in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.The fact is, reliable forecasts cannot be
made unless the plants are watched continu-
ously day and night. Again, those at Denmark
Hill are hardly matured enough; few of them
boasting of more than sixty leaves, while the
ideal weather plant should attain "at least
from 120 to 150 leaves." But they are growing
rapidly, and in a short time everything should
be ready for the issuing of weather fore-
casts by this interesting system.From the greenhouse we went into the study.
Here the Professor was seated at a study
table, 3 feet long by 18 inches high. It iscrossed and supported in every direction with
blue and red tapes. These tapes indicate
seismic and atmospheric disturbances, and
where they cross, one another, catastrophes in
the form of earthquakes, tidal waves, eruptions,
etc., may be expected to take place in the near
future. It is Professor Nowack's belief, after
long years of study, that earthquakes follow
definite tracks, and these routes can be traced
years in advance. Where these tracks cross
one another we may expect a disturbance.It is certainly only fair to add that Professor
Nowack has foretold every great earthquake
that has affected this earth for the past twenty
years, including the calamities that befell
Martinique, San Francisco, and Jamaica. These
disasters are foretold by the map some time in
advance, and then by subsequent study of the
weather plant the exact date, locality, and
nature of the disturbance is obtained. Accord-
ing to Professor Nowack we may expect dur-
ing the next few years earthquakes or similar
disturbances in the neighbourhood of Lisbon,
Rome, Constantinople, Mexico, Havana, Buenos
Ayres, at a point west of Madagascar, at sever-
al places in northern Japan, in the Indian
Archipelago, and in Cape Colony.That many recognise the value of his system
is evident when it is stated that various foreign
Governments as well as Lloyd's, offered to
purchase it from him for their exclusive con-
trol, but these offers have been declined, for it
is the inventor's intention to open a station of
his own and give the benefit of his discoveries
to the whole world, wherein he is deserving of
every encouragement and praise.

Public Company

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
COMPANY (since its Registration) will be
held at the Offices of the Company in Alexandra
Building, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of
the General Manager together with a
Statement of Accounts to the 31st December,
1907.The REGISTER OF SHARES will be
CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th inst., to
MONDAY, the 1st June (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of Shares
will be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

Intimations.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK
COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE
LINES, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality.

ALSO

SWATOW BEST FEWTER-WARE,
CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE
LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG and SWATOW.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.

PRICE VERY CHEAP.

NEW BICYCLES

('HUMBER')

\$100 each

Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES
FOR HIRE

from \$2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR

THE

FAMOUS HUMBER
CYCLESDRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

41 & 43 DE WATSON ROAD

Hongkong, 19th May, 1908.

Intimation.
POWELL'S
 GENTLEVEN'S
 DEPARTMENT,
 28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**NEW
GOODS**

**LIGHT-WEIGHT
ZEPHYR**

SHIRTS,

\$20 half-dozen.

**THIN
SINGLET,**

from \$11.50 dozen.

LISLE THREAD

AND

**SILK-PLATED
SOCKS,**

Exclusive Designs
and Colourings.

**THIN CEYLON
AND**

**SILK & WOOL
PYJAMAS.**

**INDIAN PITH
HELMETS,**

from \$4.00 each,
Good quality.

A.S.A.

**SWIMMING
COSTUMES.**

BATHING

SUITS,

One and two-piece.

POWELL'S

28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Opening 1st May 1908

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"ANDALUSIA."
 Captain Block, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 3 P.M.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 Hongkong Office.
 Hongkong, 17th May, 1908. [513]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PRINZ HEINRICH."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 10th of May, at 3 P.M.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th of May, at 9.30 A.M.
 All claims must reach us before the 10th of May, 1908, or they will not be recognised.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [8]

THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Captain Tyers, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY 26th inst., at 11 A.M.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [114]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"PALERMO."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
 Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
 Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
 No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [7]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"NAMUR."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
 Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
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 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

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 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

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 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [15]

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I WILL.

I will start now, this morning with a high, falsetto cry;
 I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed;
 I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;
 I will waste no moment whining, and my heart shall know no fear.

I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;
 I will search for hidden beauties that elude the gambler's gaze;
 I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread;
 I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.

I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;
 I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own;
 I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine—
 I will cease to preach your duty and be more concerned with mine.

—Vancouver World.

LADY'S LOANS TO AN AUSTRIAN PRINCE.

£30,000 LENT TO SECURE A WELL-DOWLED WIFE.

Paris, April 17.

The "Matin" states that a German lady, Mlle. Wilhelmine Kemper, a naturalised Frenchwoman, had lodged a complaint with the Public Prosecutor.

The complaint was of a fortune of £30,000, and having made the acquaintance of the Comtesse de Clare and the Count Zaltynski, was persuaded by the latter to advance money to Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, nephew of the Emperor of Austria, in order that he might be enabled to wed worthily a princess of Bourbon.

Mlle. Kemper tells the "Matin" that her complaint is first of all against the Comtesse de Clare, who had proposed a "good thing"—namely, lending a large sum to the prince, in return for which she would receive a regal present.

Shortly afterwards Mme. de Clare introduced me to Count Zaltynski, a friend of the prince, who proposed as a guarantee, for the advances that I was to make seven-sevenths of a manganese mine concession situated at Ivanovski, in Russia. I was told it was an excellent thing, and I had no hesitation in handing over to M. de Zaltynski at the Comtesse de Clare's, on 19 Nov. 1905, 50,000 francs (£2,000), and on 24th Nov. 1905, 50,000 francs (£2,000).

"TO HELP THE PRINCE TO MARRY."
 In February, 1906, Count Zaltynski made a fresh demand; the mine was about to be worked, and the prince was about to be married. I gave 10,350 francs in Russian securities, and from February to March, at the request of Mme. de Clare, 71,000 francs. In April, 1906, at Nice, I was asked to advance 2,000 francs to send to the prince in America. On 26 May, in the same year, I gave 100,000 francs, and on 11 June 60,000 francs, to enable the prince to give receptions and buy presents for his fiancée, alleged to be Miss Vanderbilt.

"In August and November I further paid 35,000 francs. They cleared me out, so that I had to pawn my jewelry and borrow money for the prince's marriage."

Mlle. Kemper further stated that the prince had been staying for the last two or three months in a hotel in the Rue Saint Honoré, and that she had caused his luggage to be seized.

The papers announced some time ago that the prince had sailed for France, leaving his wife in America. Soon after it was stated that the wife had started in pursuit of her fugitive husband.

THE PRINCE'S DENIALS.
 Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, in an interview by the "Temps," states that the story told by Mlle. Kemper, about his marriage in America, and his having deserted his wife, is a pure invention. He is still a bachelor. It is true, he says, that an American lady tried to pass herself off as the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, but she has no right whatever to bear his title, and when they separated he acted as every galant homme does in such cases.

"As for the loans which were made to me at the time, I was seeking to contract a marriage," continued the prince. "I cannot do better than refer you to my friend, Count Zaltynski, who was my guarantor in the matter."

The count, who was interviewed next, gave the following explanation of this affair: "The truth is that Mlle. Wilhelmine Kemper lent the prince and myself about 12,000, of which £2,000 was lent to the prince. As the latter did not succeed in his project of marriage he could not reimburse the loan."

LAWSUIT OVER THE MINE.
 "As for myself, the lady knows perfectly well that I was in a position to contract a loan without embarrassment, for she was in possession of complete information regarding the manganese mines of Ivanovski, which I possess, and which are worth £8,000. If for the last year I had not been engaged on a lawsuit with the first owner of the mine I should long ago have paid back Mlle. Kemper in the prince's name and my own."

Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis is 31 years of age, and a son of Prince Egon, his cousin, Prince Albert, the eighth prince of Thurn and Taxis, married Archduchess Margaret of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph.

Mlle. Kemper, it may be added, has confided to the "Matin" that she has been offered £3 if she will renounce her seizure of the prince's luggage, and allow him to change his bride, as he is afraid that the lady who has conspired with him from America may be lying and waiting for him with a bottle of vitriol. Mlle. Kemper declares that she refused, and demanded as the price of her consent the sum of £2,000 on account of her expenses.

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Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE
 of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude, no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WATKINS' PREPARATION
 have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and "boasting" advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician to Women's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists."

49

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 1000 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 25th inst., being the day appointed to celebrate VICTORY DAY.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [530]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA DAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 25th inst., being the day appointed to celebrate VICTORY DAY.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [537]

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand:—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,
BREAKFAST BACON,
C L'E'S HEAD & HAM,
PEAS & HAM,
PORC, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,
CHICKEN & HAM,
VEAL & GAME PATES,
MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,
ASSORTED SOUPS,
FRENCH JAM &
FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [53]

THE PINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
 Goods received on Storage.
 Advances made on Merchandise.
 Loans made on the Provident System.
 (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them feel understood. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more pronounced being sleeplessness, spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is a sufficient remedy for such a case is a course of treatment which is not only pleasant, but also proves that an agent exceeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
 to drive out of the system all the impurities and restore the vitality of the system. This is the only remedy that can be said to be a "breakdown" remedy.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3
 has by its action on the system, the power to drive out of the system all the impurities and restore the vitality of the system. This is the only remedy that can be said to be a "breakdown" remedy.

THE EXPIRED LAW OF LIFE
 and a new system of life, the power to drive out of the system all the impurities and restore the vitality of the system. This is the only remedy that can be said to be a "breakdown" remedy.

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Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been favoured with instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON
TUESDAY,
 the 26th May, 1908, and on the following days,
 ALL THE FURNITURE

within the residence of the late Mr. A. H. RENNIE,
 "THE FIRS," Magazine Gap Road.
 Sale to start at 2 P.M. each day.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

COMPRISING:—

American-made Settees and Hairstand combined with Bevelled Glass, Silk-embroidered Hall Mirrors, Brass and Iron Ware, Tapestry and Rush-covered Sofas and Chairs, Morocco Leather-covered Sofas and Chairs, A large Assortment of Canton Carved Blackwood, Ware, Carved Rosewood Desk and Chairs, Brasse Figures with Electric-lights combined, American-made Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Cabinets, Plate Chest, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads with Wire and Hair Mattresses, Marble-top Washstands, Overmantels, Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass, Marble-top Bureau with Bevelled Glass, Glass, Crockery, E.P. and Silver Ware, Dinner Service, Carpet and Rug, A number of Steel Engravings, &c.

Also:
 One Large Clock by John Noble, One Gramophone and Records, One Full-sized English Billiard Table by John Roberts with Accessories complete, One Iron Safe by Melinks, One No. of Books, A large quantity of Wines and Spirits, Stores, &c. &c.

On View from FRIDAY, the 22nd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1908

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

OWING to Monday, the 26th May, having been declared a Public Holiday, the Sale of FURNITURE, within the residence of the late Mr. A. H. Rennie, will commence on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [523]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have

It is to be hoped that these tourmen will be for the best; for, with the exception of the old season something should have done to promote the interest in Laws tennis, which is not all a mild form of exercise, of which we are in great need in the spring. I have a young bricklayer employed as a bookkeeper, and he is asked for the accommodation of the tourmen. I have a young carpenter, who is asked for the same, and I have a young bricklayer, who is asked for the same.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE RISING IN YUNNAN.

EX-VICEROY SHUM IN DEMAND.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd May.

The recrudescence of anti-monarchist activity in Yunnan has led the Government to propose that Ex-Viceroy Shum Hsen Chun should be asked to accept service under Government again when he may be placed in supreme command of the campaign for the suppression of the rebellion.

Later.

The Imperial troops have gained a great victory over the insurgents. Two of the rebel chiefs have been taken prisoners; they are surnamed Tong and Leung, respectively.

EXPLOSION AT NANKING.

FIFTY KILLED AND INJURED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Nanking, 22nd May.

An explosion in the ammunition factory took place on the 21st inst. The casualties number fifty killed and injured.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS IN CONFLICT.

KILLING AND PLUNDERING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Foochow, 2nd May.

There has been a conflict between the Protestant and Roman Catholic converts at Foting.

People have been killed on both sides.

The adherents of both parties have also resorted to plundering.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

CHANG PIK'S PROPOSAL REVIVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd May.

H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Board of Posts and Communications, has revived his proposal for the purchase, by Government, of the shares in the Chinese Telegraph Co.

A certain official, who remonstrated with H.E. Chang against his proposal, was severely reprimanded.

[Reuter's.]

Great Britain and Japan.

LONDON, 21st May.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at a dinner of the Japanese Society in London, said that the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the prospects of peace which it had promoted, were now more secure than ever, and he hoped for a long continuance of the good relations between the two countries.

The Education Bill.

The second reading of the Education Bill in the House of Commons has been passed by 270 votes to 205.

The minority was composed of Unionists and Nationalists.

Later.

The Visit of the King to Russia.

The Queen and Princess Victoria will accompany the King to Russia.

Issue of Fourth Manchurian Railway Notes in London.

Japan has arranged to place in London £5,000,000 5% South Manchurian Railway Notes, maturing in 1912 at an issue price of 98.

The United States and Japan.

The Washington Senate has ratified the treaty with Japan protecting trade-marks in China and Korea.

The United States Currency Question.

Disagreement between the House of Representatives and the Senate on the currency is causing a deadlock.

Mr. Morgan will introduce a Bill appointing a Commission to investigate the situation and report next session.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDING BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—As is well known, His Excellency the Governor invited us with Mr. Denison to consult with the Government upon the various amendments suggested in our reports to the property owners upon the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1908. After two long interviews several of our recommendations were agreed to in principle.

When we saw the amendments printed and read the speech of the Hon. Director of Public Works in proposing the 2nd reading of the bill we found that, while some of our suggestions had been adopted, the wording of other amendments was such as to alter their meaning from that which we understood had been agreed to. In addition other fresh clauses have been inserted which we had no opportunity of commenting upon. Some of these are of vital importance and we think it advisable to take this means of drawing attention to them.

Definition 26 "External Air." This stands in the printed amendments as originally drafted, but the Hon. Director of Public Works in his speech moving the 2nd reading of the bill states "it is proposed to withdraw the new definition because it would operate rather harshly upon parties who wish to erect a building of moderate height, who happen to have opposite to this proposed building a room of much greater height belonging to some neighbouring owner."

The reason given is not correct. In "objects and reasons" attached to the bill, it is clearly indicated that the proposed amendment is introduced for improving the condition of existing buildings.

All new buildings irrespective of height have to be provided with an open space equal to one third of the roofed area of the building and the kitchen cannot extend across more than one half of the width of the building, in addition to the above open space at least another 3 feet has to be provided towards forming a scavenging lane, therefore it is not possible under these conditions to erect a new building whatever its height without providing sufficient open space in the rear to constitute "external air," the question cannot arise with regard to the front as no new lane can be less than 15 ft. in width, therefore the owner of a building of moderate height would in no way be affected by his neighbour's building, however high it might be.

At one interview with His Excellency there was considerable discussion on this definition. All the architects agreed it was an improvement on the old one and we understood His Excellency concurred, saying that it seemed to him impossible to frame one that would meet all cases.

A few days later we were asked to meet the Hon. Director of Public Works, when he said he was not satisfied with the definition and submitted another. We however unanimously declined to approve this, which we said would prove to be a hardship upon the owner of the high building and if an exemption could not be obtained with regard to the low one there would be less difficulty in adapting the latter to the law.

Sec. 32. It is now proposed to delete the word "hereafter" making the section retrospective; this will necessitate the removal of all existing soffits of staircases and further harass the Chinese property owners, who were congratulating themselves that the end of these small worries had been reached.

Sec. 41. Sec. 151. (1) This wording of this was agreed as far as the word "Storey" on line 7, the remainder has since been added.

If a story is lighted as provided by the section it must be "a regularly lit" and we see no reason for giving the Building Authority power to require windows to be placed in positions where the owner does not require them.

Sec. 15 (3). The words "without reduction in Crown Rent" have been deleted as promised, but the words "and such land shall upon the payment of such compensation revert to the Crown and be deemed to have been resumed" are now deleted from the original section the result being that the owner cannot build on land which he bought for that purpose and has to continue paying Crown Rent as if it were building land, on the higher scale.

Sec. 42. Sec. 153. There was a good deal of discussion on this amendment. The Hon. Colonial Secretary made a point that amendments 42, 43, and 44 carried out the recommendations of the Cubicle Committee which reported in Aug. 1907, but Dr. Ho Kai, who was present corrected him, and said that as a member of the Committee he could assure him that the Committee did not intend their recommendations to be construed in this way.

Sec. 42. (1). The proposed amendment does not fulfil the promise made, the meaning remains the same. Our objection was to the Building Authority having power to plan the arrangement of a storey; we would suggest that all the words after "the" in line 9 be deleted and insert in place thereof "provision to each proposed sub-division of every storey of a window or skylight hereinafter required." This leaves him all necessary power to require adequate lighting, while leaving the owner discretion as to plan. The Hon. Director of Public Works in his speech states "in connection with that clause it is proposed to introduce an amendment with regard to houses on the reclamation, but it will be limited to houses not exceeding 100 ft. in depth." There is no such amendment on the print for second reading, and it seems to us to be just as much an infringement of the Praya Reclamation agreement as interfering with a house 50' deep.

Sec. 43. Owners should be given the option of doing the work of demolishing the upper floors of every third house themselves, if done by Government it will cost a great deal more and take longer.

We understood the clause referring to payment was to be re-drafted, as it stands, the improvement rate may be 7% on the Capital outlay which may be imposed for 30 years. We suggest that the improvement rate be at a rate of interest so as not to extend the period of repayment beyond 30 years, or 2% for 15 years.

Sec. 44. In the proposed amendments we have been formed, without any claim for compensation, as the owner has seen that, at some future date, he might require to re-develop the property in a different way and if the land be cut up by scavenging lanes which have become vested in the Crown any new scheme would be seriously interfered with. If the owner is willing to form the lane without compensation, there is no reason for taking his land from him.

Sec. 180. We understood that a proviso was to be considered whereby a right of way should be counted as part of the open space; there is no indication of this on the draft under s. 5. (f) the open space at the side may be built over, but if it happens to be a right of way, the Building Authority at present contends, it cannot be counted as open space.

New. 184. Deletion of the words "other than a godown, &c." makes the section require 15 ft. lanes for godowns; we do not see any need for the alteration.

Sec. 181. Provision. The word "any" in line 4 should be changed to "every" we were distinctly promised this and on this understanding the bill was made 23 days.

(3) If this is to stand the whole object of submitting plans is nullified and it is only wasting time to submit them.

265th. This is a serious innovation affecting the interests of mortgagees; we have known of instances in which Government have only granted verandah permits on the condition that ground on the rear of the premises was surrendered in the Crown. Owner cannot do this at present without consulting mortgagee who is then in the position to protect his own interests.

266. The power of the Building Authority is to be very largely extended, practically the only appeal from his decision is to the Governor in Council and as the Building Authority as Director of Public Works has a seat on the Council, he will be in a position to give undue weight to his opinion, when the final decision (from which there is no appeal) is being arrived at.

The inconsistency of the proposed position is shown by referring to Section 43, under which in certain cases Government will have the power to demolish the upper floors of every third house. The work of doing so will be carried out under the Building Authority in carrying out this work it is quite possible the adjoining houses may collapse or otherwise be injured, and although the Building Authority may be to blame, the owner will have no remedy at law against him, the cost of rebuilding these premises will be included in the cost of the improvement scheme and they themselves will have to pay it, in the form of the improvement rate extending over a number of years.

We have known cases where delay and negligence on the part of the Building Authority has caused serious loss to individuals; we have also known the Government use the powers invested in the Building Authority to try to impose terms on an owner with reference to another matter outside the Building Ordinance.

As such cases have happened before there is no reason why they should not happen again and if the only remedy is an appeal to the Governor in Council, we have grave doubts as to its proving a satisfactory story.

In cases of wrongdoing on the part of a Government official, there is no just reason for taking from the injured party his remedy at law.

As regards disputes (which must arise) in controlling the reading of the Ordinance we think Mr. Pollock's proposal of a simple method of taking the decision of the Supreme Court is the only one which will give general satisfaction.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR H. OUGH
ARTHUR TURNER.
R.M.S. "Empress of Japan."

13th May, 1908.

[We are informed that the criticisms contained in the above letter apply to the Bill as it appeared in its second stage, that is to say, in its form when privately circulated to Members of Council and others for consideration, after the interview of the Architects with H.E. The Governor.—Ed., H.K.T.]

By kind permission of Major E. R. J. Chitty and the Officers, 105th Maharatta, L.I., the Band of the Regiment will play the following programme of music, on the lawn of the Kowloon Hotel, to-morrow, the 24th inst., from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.:

March—"Blissful Land".....Schneider
Intermezzo—"On the Road to Moscow".....Liszt
Valse—"City Life".....Toussaint
Selection—"Mia Hock of Holland".....Rubens
Dance—"Hungarian".....Grieg
March—"Under the Double Eagle".....Wagner
Descriptive Piece—"CZK. CZK.".....Carrill
Valse—"Ten Souvenirs Tu".....Toussaint
Two Steps—"Happy Days in Dixie".....Kerry Mills
Galeop—"The Planters".....Falks
Cake Walk—"Whistling Rules".....Kerry Mills
March—"Jack Halaburg".....Kerr
God Save the King.

The ill-luck invited by walking under a ladder was exemplified yesterday (17th inst.) in front of the Chartered Bank. A foreigner walking along the footpath saw a ladder leaning in from the kerb stone and for just a few seconds hesitated. Recklessness prevailed and he walked under the ladder. There were two other ladders a few yards further along, but those he skirted widely, for just as he walked under the first one a little heap of mortar broken into fine particles, dropped down to his head, some of it found a resting place on the rim of his well-brushed black hat, some more passed over his right shoulder, and he was obliged to stop and shake his head and shoulders.

RIOT IN HANKOW.

ONE KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

The Hankow Daily News of 15th gives the following account of the riot of which we gave a brief report in our special telegram on 10th and 11th inst.—A disturbance, which might have been more far-reaching but for the prompt action of the civil and military authorities, occurred in the City yesterday morning. On Wednesday afternoon a proclamation was issued by the Chief of police forbidding pedestrians to encroach to such a large extent by the main thoroughfares of the City. The order being disobeyed they were instructed to remove their stalls entirely, and this was the cause of the trouble. Complying with the order, for the time being on Wednesday, they returned yesterday morning, and camped out in the streets as usual, but were disturbed by the police and compelled to remove their stalls and wares. By this time they were fully incensed and marching in a mob through the streets compelled those shopkeepers who had not already wisely done so, to close their doors. The proprietor of a Japanese shop refused to comply with their demands and barricading himself inside fired several revolver shots into the crowd, killing one man and wounding two; the mob, after pillaging his shop, left for another scene.

A Japanese dispensary which had also refused to close, situated near the Commercial Bureau, was the next scene to which attention was paid, and the unfortunate dispenser of drugs had to fly for his life through the streets, finally seeking sanctuary in the Bureau mentioned.

Police boxes were then wrecked and finally an attack was made on No. 3 police station, stones being hurled through the windows and the doors smashed in.

By this time soldiers had begun to arrive from Wuchang, and order was restored, the mob dispersing before the sight of uniforms. The City yesterday afternoon was patrolled by several hundreds of soldiers (Chinese, report ten thousand) and everything seemed quiet, though the shopkeepers wisely refrained from reopening their doors. Dissension among the ranks of the rioters was responsible for several of their number being wounded. The Tai Ping Road, the dividing line between the City and the British Concession, was all day yesterday guarded by a double force of Sikh policemen. No disturbance at all was recorded in the Settlement and in fact none was at all likely to occur, the riot being directed solely against the officials who were, to the pedestrians' mind, causing their means of livelihood.

During the late afternoon more troops from across the river arrived, being brought across by two Chinese gun-boats. These men were stationed at all entrances to the city, large pickets being left at all points near the foreign Concession; at dusk the Japanese cruiser Idzumi hove anchor and came up to the end of the British Concession taking a berth alongside the Chinese gun-boat, which maintained their station there throughout the night.

At will be seen adequate precautions had been taken to prevent a further disturbance and in addition the Tai Ping had earlier issued a proclamation permitting pedestrians to re-erect their stalls pending a decision on the question which will be delivered to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 22nd inst.:

During the week under review, our market has ruled extremely dull, and there are but few changes to report.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have continued to rise, and at the close are steady at \$730; after small sales at \$715. The London quotation has improved to £75 10s. 0d.

Marine Insurances.—Canton continues on offer at \$135 and Unions at \$795. There are further buyers of Yangtze at \$147.

Fire Insurances.—China Fire has inquiries at \$9, but none are available at the rate. Hongkong Fire is a shade firmer at \$375.

Shipping.—There are no changes to report in either China and Manila or Douglas. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are still on offer at \$19 Star Ferries old and new can be secured at quotations.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened to \$30 after sales at the rate. Luxon Sugars are steady at the slightly increased rate of \$31.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are firm and buyers in the North have offered Tia. 1. Rubens have declined to \$84.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are offering at \$37 and Whampoa Dock at \$104. In the North, Shanghai Docks have weakened and are obtainable at Tia. 85, while Hongkew Wharves are in demand at Tia. 215.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Stores can be got at \$124. Hongkong Hotels have been sold at the slightly reduced rate of \$95. Humphreys Estates are in request at \$10. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands in the North at Tia. 116.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are easier at Tia. 58. Hongkong Cottons can be placed at \$114. Other Northern Mills continue more or less unchanged and without business to report.

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers have risen to \$65. China Providents have been sold and there are further buyers at \$9. Green Island Cements are firmer and in demand at \$104, after numerous sales at the rate. Union Waterworks have declined to \$114, without business to report. Peak Tramways, fully paid and \$1 paid, are quoted at \$14 and \$5, respectively, the dividend of 80 cents per share on the fully paid shares, paid on the 15th inst. Watsons have been offered at \$10. Langkain can be sold in the North at Tia. 205.

Exchange.—The Bank selling rate of London is 10/11 1/2 on Demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 7/4.

Dividends.—The Star Ferry Co. dividend of 10 cents per share is payable on the 27th inst. The dividend of 10 cents per share on the 27th inst. is payable on the 27th inst.

The dividend of 10 cents per share on the 27th inst. is payable on the 27th inst.

The dividend of 10 cents per share on the 27th inst. is payable on the 27th inst.

Today's Advertisements.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Victoria Buildings, 5, Queen's Road Central, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1908.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th inst. to WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., both days inclusive.

R. J. MACGOWAN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1908. [529]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MAN MING KOK, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere as Druggists, have, on the 5th day of May, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of three Chinese children sitting on the ground, the one in the middle is depicted holding a Chinese tea cup. On one side is the representation of a man (supposed to be a doctor) standing with his hand in his pocket looking at the children. Above which are written three Chinese characters 文明閣 reading Man Ming Kok;

in the name of MAN MING KOK, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants since the month of November, 1906, in respect of the following goods:—

LIQUID MEDICINE and MEDICINAL POWDER and PILLS in CLASS 3.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the Under-Signed.

Dated 22nd day of May, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND,"
FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1908. [531]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-Signed have received instructions from EDWARD OSBORNE, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 30th May, 10.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., within his residence, "Madresangh," The Peak,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1908. [533]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING."

Captain A. E. Gault, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1908. [533]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO. v. ALLIANZ INSURANCE CO.

This was the adjourned hearing of the case before Dr. Nel, Vice-Consul, and Messrs. Kunkin and Rieck, assessors, at Shanghai on 15th inst., in which the plaintiff Company sought to recover Tia. 21,154 58, under a policy of insurance issued by the plaintiff Company's agents in Seattle upon a cargo of flour carried by the steamer "Peru" of the risk being covered through the same agency with the defendant Company.

Mr. R. Mahfeldt represented the plaintiff Company and Dr. Volz appeared for the defence.

Summaries of the pleadings appeared in the issue of the North-China Daily News of the 12th inst., and reproduced in the Hongkong Telegraph of 7th inst.

The Court now decided that evidence must be taken with regard to the insurance policy (the insurance policy and bill of lading were produced by the plaintiff Company) and the bill of lading (the bill of lading was produced by the defendant Company).

The Court now decided that evidence must be taken with regard to the insurance policy (the insurance policy and bill of lading were produced by the plaintiff Company) and the bill of lading (the bill of lading was produced by the defendant Company).

Intimations.

"VICTOR" TALKING MACHINES

ON

EASY TERMS.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT

\$2 PER WEEK.

WHY BE DULL?

Caruso to thrill you.

Scotti to excite you.

Plancon to astound you.

Melba to enrapture you.

Patti to delight you.

Tetrazinni to charm you.

Harry Lauder to amuse you.

Dan Leno to humour you.

Gus Elen to beguile you.

Geo. Robey to entertain you.

Will Evans to enliven you.

Souza's Band to rouse you.

10,000 Records to choose from. Call and hear them at the

ROBINSON PIANO Co., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [45]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

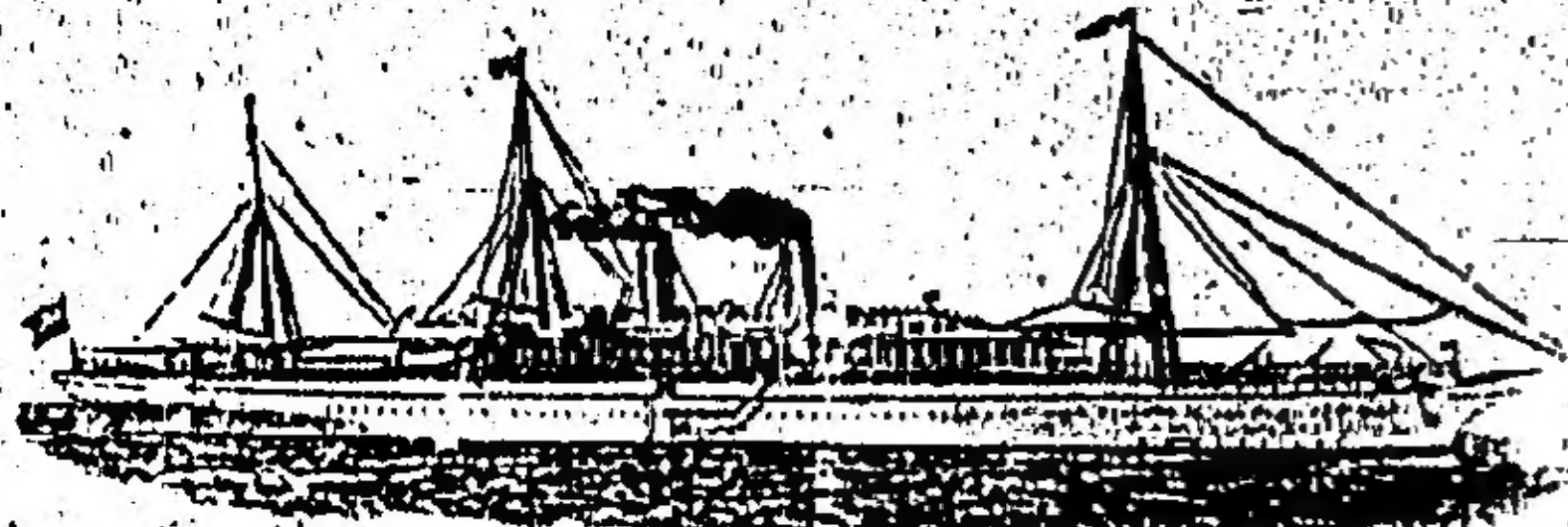
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Sailing 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Tons, Leave Hong Kong, Arrive Vancouver. Includes ships like EMPRESS OF CHINA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, etc.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI KOW, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with the Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Tons, Leave Hong Kong, Arrive. Includes ships like TIENSIN, SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, etc.

The steamers Kaitang, Nanyang and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Japan) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Tons, Leave Hong Kong, Arrive. Includes ships like SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, etc.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon-Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze Ports and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Includes ships like ZAFIRO, RUBI, etc.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

"LOWTHER CASTLE" ... WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 5 P.M.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA. THE Company's Steamship "TOKIN." Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 25th inst.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "HAITAN." Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "EASTERN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, Sailing. Includes ships like Shawmut, Tremont, etc.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers.

* Storage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd June, 1908. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" ... Capt. E. S. CROWE. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey ... Meals ... The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YOUNG & CO., LTD. SHIP ON S.S. CO., LTD. No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DELTA."

Captain H. W. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 30th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Victoria, 7,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel, is secured before departure from Hongkong.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK: S.S. "GHAZEE" ... 6th June, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net £5.60 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.85 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, as it speaks, is translated by the scientific method into the language of science.

THERAPION.

This preparation is a combination of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has been found to be the most effective remedy for all the diseases of the human system.

It is a powerful and effective remedy for all the diseases of the human system, and is the only one that can be said to be a "cure-all."

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 22nd May, 1908, per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B. 20. Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 19.

Roast—Shiu 20. Breast—Ngau Lam 15.

Soup, Tong Yuk 15. Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20.

Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28. Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 26.

Bullock's Brains—Know 10. Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 10.

Corned—Ham Ngau Li 55. Head—Ngau Tau 80.

Heart—Ngau Sum 74. Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18.

Feet—Ngau Kook 10. Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10.

Tail—Ngau Mei 17. Liver—Ngau Con 13.

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7. Calf's Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 10.

tau-keok 10. Mutton Chop—Young Pai Kwai 22.

Leg—Young Pai 22. Shoulder—Young Shau 20.

Pigs' Chiddings—Chi chong 23. Brains—Chi Kook 22.

Feet—Chi Keok 13. Fry—Chi Chak 15.

Head—Chi Tau 15. Heart—Chi Sum 9.

Kidneys—Chi Yiu 7. Liver—Chi Kon 74.

Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwai 18. Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 23.

Leg—Chu Pak 23. Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 18.

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau 50. Kook 6.

Heart—Young Sum 10. Kidneys—Young Yiu 10.

Liver—Young Con 22. Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai 22.

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20. Mutton—Sang Young Yau 24.

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20. Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30. Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30.

Ducks—Aap 20. Doves—Pan Kau 18.

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 20. Fowls, Canton—Kai 32.

Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 32. Geese—Ngo 32.

Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye 19. Muskrat—Wong Keng 19.

Hare—To Chai 19. Partridge—Ohe Khoo 19.

Pheasant—Shan Kai 19. Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 30.

Hohow—Hohow Pak Kup 26. Quail—Um Chup 29.

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 29. Saipie—Sa Chui 29.

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 55. Hen—Na 45.

Wild Ducks, Shanghai—Sui Ap 15. Teal, Shanghai—Sui Ap Chai 15.

Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sui 15. Ap 15.

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 9. Bream—Bin Yu 15.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 15. Carp—Li Yu 20.

Catfish—Chik Yu 18. Codfish—Mun Yu 15.

Gnats—Hoi 15. Grouper—Sak Pan 15.

SHARK—SAYU.

Shark—Sayu 0. Skate—Po Yu 10.

Shrimps—Ha 24. Snappers—Lap Yu 24.

Soles—Tat Sa Yu 24. Teach—Wan Yu 24.

Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu 24. Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu 24.

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai 24. Fruits.

Almond—Hung Yan 24. Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 24.

Ko 24. (Chefoo)—Tin Chua Ping 24.

Ko 24. Small—Hoi Tong 24.

Custard—Fan Lai Chi 24. Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng 24.

Heung Chiu 24. (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu 24.

Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lui 10. Carambola—Young Tau 10.

Cocoanuts—Yeh Tau 10. Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai 10.

Lemons, China—Ning Moong 16. Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong 7.

Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con 24. Fresh, Lai Chi 10.

Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning 8. Moong 8.

Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 10. Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 10.

Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsai per 100 \$4.00. Oranges, Tim Chang 14.

Small—Tai Kat 8. Mandarin—Tim Kat 8.

Olives—Pak Lam 8. Passion Fruit 8.

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li B. 8. (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 18.

(Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li 18. Peanuts, Fa Sang 10.

Persimmons, Large—Hung Chie 10. Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon 10.

Ti Paw-law 10. and cooking—Chung Lung 10.

Paw-law 10. Plateau—Tai Chiu 10.

Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai 10. Pomegranate, Siam—Chim Lo Yau 10.

Walnuts, Hop Tau 10. Green—Sang Hop Tau 10.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah 20. Chi Chuk 20.

Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin 20. Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi 20.

Pin Tau 20. Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi 20.

Beans, Long—Tung Kok 20. Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau 20.

Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker 20. Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 20.

Brassica—Pak Choi 20. Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shuo 20.

Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 20. Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau 20.

Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi 20. Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun 20.

Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi 20. Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheng Yeh 20.

Choi-fa 20. Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa 20.

Carrots—Kam Shun 20. Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy 20.

Celery, English—Young Kan Choi 20. Celery, White—Pak Young Kan Choi 20.

Chillies, Dried—Con Lai Chiu 20. Red—Hung Fa 20.

Green—Cheng Lat Chiu 20. Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu 20.

Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa 20. Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa 20.

Garlic—Suen Tai 20. Ginger, young—Sua Tsai Keung 20.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

APPALLING SCENES AT ASANNOU

Asanlou, April 21.
Very few outside this district have any notion, or can realize what a virulent outbreak of cholera is devastating the coal fields from Asanlou to Jheria. Only those who are obliged to travel across country over fields and mounds, from colliery to colliery, are able to gauge the force and extent of the epidemic. One by one collieries are shutting down for want of labour, as the miners fly from the scourge. At one place 8 deaths in three days are reported. House servants have succumbed. The oldest resident has not known a severer outbreak or one more general than this. Dead bodies are lying in dry mounds and fields, left to be devoured by vultures and dogs. The scene in some places beggars description and resembles nothing so nearly as a battle field after a deadly engagement, and in certain tracts the air is offensive to breathe. Gruesome details unfit for publication are to hand, relating to the manner in which the dying are deserted by their panic-stricken people. The police seem wholly inadequate to cope with these conditions.

Through it all a word of praise might be given to those who in command on collieries, and in positions of trust in the district, who are sticking manfully to their posts in spite of such grave and nerve-racking troubles, fulfilling their duties and endeavouring to encourage the flagging and faint-hearted.

There are no signs of rain visible. A baking sun, a high temperature and cloudless skies prevail.—*Empire*.

COMMERCIAL

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/5
Do. demand	1/5 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	22 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	185
India T.T.	137
Do. demand	137 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	78 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	89
Java—Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	1/10 3/4
6 months' sight L/C	1/10 5/4
90 days' sight San Francisco & New York	45 1/2
4 months' sight do	46 1/2
60 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/10 7/16
4 months' sight France	23 1/2
6 months' sight	23 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	185 1/2
Bar Silver	24 13/16
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.82

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE

Indian (*Fookiang*) 24th inst.
English (*Arctida*) 27th inst. 8 a.m.
Indian (*Lansang*) 1st prox.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Sado Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Hitchi Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port, on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 25th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Iyo Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 31st inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Arctida* left Singapore for this port on 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 27th inst., at 8 a.m.

Shipping.

Arrivals

Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 22nd May, Moji 18th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Bandal Maru, Jap. s.s., 100, Y. Meyzaki, 22nd May, Moji 16th May, Coal—M. B. K.
Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 22nd May, Canton 22nd May, Gen.—B. & S.
Kailash, Br. s.s., 487, H. Mathias, 23rd May, Hoilo 19th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Benlomond, Br. s.s., 1,752, J. Henderson, 23rd May, London 4th April, and Singapore 16th May, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Departures

May 23.
Mongolia, for San Francisco.
Paluma, for Moji.
Kagikima Maru, for Singapore.
Wakusa Maru, for Japan.
Heline, for Swatow.
Rubi, for Manila.
Guilford, for Amoy.
Huichow, for Shanghai.
Cath Diederichsen, for Haiphong.
Shingamba, for Singapore.
Shiamstad, for Canton.
Feiching, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Kutsang*, from Moji—Mr. Bird.

Shipping Reports

Per *Kailash*, from Hoilo—Variable winds frequent rain showers, smooth sea, sky overcast.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Ak Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,095, M. Yagi, 17th May, 18th April, via Japan, and Shanghai 18th May, Flour, Milk and Lumber—M. B. K.
Anglo German, Kilmep, 17th May, 18th April, via Japan, and Shanghai 18th May, Flour, Milk and Lumber—M. B. K.
Ankara, Br. s.s., 1,752, O. D. Keay, 18th May, London 4th April, and Singapore 16th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Borneo, Ctr. s.s., 1,344, F. Semblil, 17th May, 18th April, via Japan, and Shanghai 18th May, Flour, Milk and Lumber—M. B. K.
Daijia Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,000, I. Sakurai, 20th May, 17th May, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, Gen.—O. S. K.
Dorwent, Br. s.s., 1,561, J. Jenkins, 18th May, 17th May, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, Gen.—Man Fat & Co.
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,045, R. Archibald, 18th May, 17th May, Vancouver, B.C., 15th April, and Shanghai 22nd May, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Germania, Ctr. s.s., 761, H. Flugel, 18th May, 17th May, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Hailan, Fr. s.s., 377, O. A. Hleg, 21st May, Pakhoi and Haiphong 20th May, Gen.—A. R. M.
Haiphong, Fr. s.s., 500, Pomfort, 22nd April, 18th April, Haiphong, Ballast—Wilks and Jacks.
Kyo O Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,630, N. Wakatake, 21st May, Moji 15th May, Coal—M. B. K.
Lightning, Br. s.s., 3,122, A. E. Gentles, 20th May, Calcutta 5th May, Penang and Singapore 15th, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Looong, Ctr. s.s., 1,022, G. Schultze, 17th May, 18th April, via Japan, and Shanghai 18th May, Flour, Milk and Lumber—M. B. K.
Lowther Castle, Br. s.s., 2,717, Wm. Lightoller, 18th May, 21st May, Kobe via Moji 16th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Mandal, Nor. s.s., 1,193, K. Gabrielsen, 17th May, 18th May, Gen.—Wallem & Co.
Merite, Dut. s.s., 1,450, Wester, 13th May, 18th May, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
Persia, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 17th May, 18th May, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, R. Peterson, 21st May, 18th May, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
Reidar, Nor. s.s., 2,272, C. Swagberg, 14th May, Moji 11th May, Coal—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.
Sabine Rickmers, Dut. s.s., 573, Freis, 15th May, Foochow 13th May, Ballast—A. P. & Co.
Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,202, H. Vos, 21st May, 18th May, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
Springburn, Br. s.s., 3,172, J. J. Crosthwaite, 18th May, 18th May, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,041, J. A. Martin, 14th May, 18th May, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
Taoyuan, Br. s.s., 1,450, L. Dawson, 12th May, 18th May, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,316, A. Somerville, 22nd May, 18th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Tenyu Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,765, P. H. Goings, 21st May, 18th May, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
T. K. K.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Fookiang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	May 24
Tonkin	Singapore	M. M.	May 25
H'kong Maru	Manila	M. & Co.	May 25
H'kong Maru	Manila	N. Y. K.	May 25
Arctida	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	May 27
Manila	Singapore	M. & Co.	May 27
Glenavon	Singapore	McG. & G.	May 27
Sado Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	May 28
Iyo Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	May 31
Lansang	Calcutta	N. Y. K.	June 1
Emp. of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	June 3

DOCK RETURNS.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Victoria	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	May 24
Kailash	Singapore	M. M.	May 25
Anglo	Singapore	M. & Co.	May 25
Likin	Singapore	N. Y. K.	May 25
Luong Tien	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	May 27
Taiyuan	Singapore	M. & Co.	May 27
Kiangtung	Singapore	McG. & G.	May 27
Lian Tan	Singapore	N. Y. K.	May 28
Sado Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	May 28
Iyo Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	May 31
Lansang	Calcutta	N. Y. K.	June 1
Emp. of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	June 3

The Ships Passed Canal.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
28th April—Bengal, Louisa, Opbach, Prima	Haiphong, Saigon	Prima	28th April
Haiphong, Saigon	Prima	28th April	
Tonkin, Ava Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado	Manila	Prima	28th April
Manila, Ava Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado	Manila	Prima	28th April
Manila, Ava Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado	Manila	Prima	28th April
Manila, Ava Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado	Manila	Prima	28th April
Manila, Ava Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado	Manila	Prima	28th April
Manila, Ava Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado	Manila	Prima	28th April
Manila, Ava Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado	Manila	Prima	28th April
Manila, Ava Maru, Carnarvonshire, Sado	Manila	Prima	28th April

Post Office.

A Mail will close for—

Saigon—Per *Antiochus*, 25th May, 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per *Kyoin Maru*, 25th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daijin Maru*, 4th May, 9 a.m.

Tientsin—Per *Cheongshing*, 26th May, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Hailan*, 26th May, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitoria—Per *Yarra*, 26th May, 11 a.m.

Kudat and Sandakan—Per *Borneo*, 26th May, 2 p.m.

Koolung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Shimoda, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle—Per *Aki Maru*, 27th May, 3 p.m.

Manila—Per *Taming*, 26th May, 3 p.m.

Haiphong and Haiphong—Per *Singapore*, 16th May, 5 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Hilachi Maru*, 16th May, 6 p.m.

Shanghai—Per *Taiyuan*, 27th May, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Fookiang*, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai—Per *Hailan*, 27th May, 11 a.m.

Amoy, Cebu and Hoilo—Per *Kailash*, 27th May, 3 p.m.

Nieppo and Shanghai—Per *Nieppo*, 27th May, 3 p.m.

Hoilo—Per *Lowther Castle*, 27th May, 4 p.m.

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Kailash*, 28th May, 11 a.m.

Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Taiyuan*, 28th May, 3 p.m.
Mailla—Per *Taiyuan*, 28th May, 3 p.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitoria—Per *Yarra*, 28th May, 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kailash*, 28th May, 3 p.m.
Koolung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimoda, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Taiyuan*, 28th May, 11 a.m.
Europe, &c., India, via Taitoria—Per *Yarra*, 28th May, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimoda, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Taiyuan*, 28th May, 11 a.m.
Mailla—Per *Taiyuan*, 28th May, 3 p.m.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle—Per *Shamouti*, 28th May, 11 a.m.
Moji, Salina Cruz and Mexico—Per *Maru*, 28th May, 4 p.m.
Manila, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Simpsonhafen, Harborside, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Manila*, 28th May, 4 p.m.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

May 21st, 1908, a.m.

Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind.	W.
Indo-Stock	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Nemuro	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Hakodate	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Fukui	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Kobe	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Nagasaki	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Yokohama	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Manila	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
London	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Paris	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Bombay	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Calcutta	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Madras	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Colombo	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Singapore	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Penang	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Malacca	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Sumatra	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Batavia	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Sourabaya	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Manila	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
London	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Paris	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Bombay	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Calcutta	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Madras	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Colombo	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Singapore	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Penang	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Malacca	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Sumatra	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Batavia	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Sourabaya	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—

May 22nd, 1908, a.m.

Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind.	W.
Indo-Stock	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Nemuro	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Hakodate	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Fukui	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Kobe	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Nagasaki	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Yokohama	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Shanghai	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Swatow	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Manila	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
London	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Paris	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Bombay	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Calcutta	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Madras	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Colombo	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Singapore	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Penang	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Malacca	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Sumatra	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Batavia	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Sourabaya	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Manila	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
London	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Paris	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Bombay	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Calcutta	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Madras	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Colombo	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Singapore	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Penang	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Malacca	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Sumatra	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Batavia	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—
Sourabaya	7 a.m.	29.73	—	—

May 23rd, 1908, a.m.

Barometer	29.73	29.81
Temperature	83	79
Humidity	58	74
Rainfall		

TO-MORROW.

St. John's Cathedral.

74th May, 5th Sunday after Easter.
Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Matins 9. a.m: Responses: *Ferial, Venite*,
Novello, Psalms: of the 24th morning. Te
Deum: Woodward, Smart, Turle, Benedicite;
Largdon. Hymns: 159, 143, and 159.

The Preacher at Matins will be the Rev. W.
A. Shaw, M.A., of Chota Nagpur.

Evening 5.45 p.m. (Full Choir). Responses:
Ferial, Psalms: of the 24th evening; Magnificat;
None Dimittis: Maunder in D; Anthem: "Sing
Praises" Gounod. Hymns: 135 and 136,
Sevenfold Amen, Voluntary: Romance, Le
mance. Military March No. 4, Elgar.

N.B.—Psalms 119, Verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12 G. P.
17, 22, 24, 25 and 29
in union.

Hymn 135. 1, 4, 6

St. Peter's Church.
Queen's Road West.
Fifth Sunday after Easter.

Morning Prayer 7.20 a.m. Venite—Novello;
Te Deum, Woodward; Benedicite, Troubeck;
Hymns, 109, 148, 599; and 600.

Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m. Magnificat, Robin-
son; Hymns: 109, 148, 599 and 600.

Holy Communion 7.45 a.m.

The Church launches *Overboard* sail on
ships carrying white goods for the friends
aboard to the services. Starts at 10.30 and 11.30 a.m.
and between 1.30 and 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$2,500,000	\$2,000,387	{ Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	5 1/2 %	{ \$720 London £75.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$500,000	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907 .....	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	100,000	£250	£50	{ \$1,500,000 \$100,000 \$401,959 £125,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942	none	£20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$235 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$150,000 £125,137.15/- £434,434 \$1,000,000 \$199,031 \$185,157 \$1,000,000 \$146,007 \$13,802	Tls. 204,424	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906—Tls. 2,65	6 %	Tls. 77 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ £125,137.15/- £434,434 \$1,000,000 \$199,031 \$185,157 \$1,000,000 \$146,007 \$13,802	2,500,011	{ Final of \$11 making \$5 for 1906 and Interim of 1/2 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$79; sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,700	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$199,031 \$185,157 \$1,000,000 \$146,007 \$13,802	\$91,763	\$1 and bonus \$3 for 1906	10 1/2 %	\$147 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$199,031 \$185,157 \$1,000,000 \$146,007 \$13,802	\$71,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$100,000 £125,137.15/- £434,434 \$1,000,000 \$199,031 \$185,157 \$1,000,000 \$146,007 \$13,802	\$28,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$315
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$96,988 \$250,000 \$75,000 \$25,000 \$25,000	\$1,051	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$96,988 \$250,000 \$75,000 \$25,000 \$25,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.11.07	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$264,638 \$96,988 \$250,000 \$75,000 \$25,000 \$25,000	16,437	{ \$1 for 1906 and \$1/2 for 1907 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$29 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £150,000 £84,398 £4,873	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$2.24 per share ..	3 1/2 %	{ \$38 \$24
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 £100,000 £1,871 \$65,000 \$33,957 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 41,479 Tls. 52,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1907 ..	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £10,000 £5	£172,370	Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for 1907)	4 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 58,000 Tls. 41,479 Tls. 52,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1907	3 1/2 % 3 %	\$32 \$18
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 58,000 Tls. 41,479 Tls. 52,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 49 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	{ £450,000	£9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	...	\$130
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none \$100,000	none	\$1 for 1907 .....	...	\$10
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none \$100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 1 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06 .....	...	Tls. 70 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £84,398 £4,873	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908) ..	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15.55
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £84,398 £4,873	£11,358	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908) ..	...	\$8 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ £64,124	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	62,000	\$50	\$50	{ £10,000 £36,806 £40,000 \$100,000 \$50,000 £100,000 £69,257 Tls. 125,000	\$3,556	Final of \$14 making \$34 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$52 1/2
Shanghai and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ £100,000 £50,000 £100,000 £69,257 Tls. 125,000	\$41,442	Final of \$4 making \$4 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$104
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £100,000 £50,000 £100,000 £69,257 Tls. 125,000	£10,459	Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	7 %	Tls. 85
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £100,000 £50,000 £100,000 £69,257 Tls. 125,000	£12,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 125 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS, & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 £30,000 £1,000 \$1,000 \$64,075 £43,075 £250,000 £27,425 £50,000	Tls. 6,631	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ £30,000 £1,000 \$1,000 \$64,075 £43,075 £250,000 £27,425 £50,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$22 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ £30,000 £1,000 \$1,000 \$64,075 £43,075 £250,000 £27,425 £50,000	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1906 .....	...	\$12 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ £30,000 £1,000 \$1,000 \$64,075 £43,075 £250,000 £27,425 £50,000	\$3,726	Final of \$34 making \$71 for 1907	7 1/2 %	195 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ £250,000 £27,425 £50,000	\$36,915	Final of \$34 making in all \$7 for year ..	7 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ £250,000 £27,425 £50,000	\$4,621	ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none none	16,53	70 cents for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$26 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000 none	Tls. 107,547	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	7 %	Tls. 116 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000 none	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$48 sa. and b.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 23,276 £60,000	Tls. 8,607	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 58 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 23,276 £60,000	\$14,269	\$2 for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8 1/2 %)	...	Tls. 59 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none none	none	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 77 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 260 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ £1,199 \$25,000 none	£698	1 1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000 none	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	11 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$25,000	\$15,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$6 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000 \$60,000 \$5,000	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907	9 %	\$9 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$60,000 \$5,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2 %	\$20
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$12,000	\$12,000	Final of 75 cents making in all \$1 1/4 for 1907	12 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	12 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$9,311	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.1.06	7 1/2 %	\$15 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$120,000	\$4,578	Final of \$15 making in all \$19 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$225 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000	18,191	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$1 for 1907 ..	6 1/2 %	\$33
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouw. exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 47,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 1st quarter	7 %	Tls. 49 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 ..	6 1/2 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000	\$7,314	None	4 %	\$3
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Nil.	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907 ..	7 %	Tls. 109
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	19 %	Tls. 73 1/2 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	...	Tls. 360
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,550	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,331	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907 .....	...	Tls. 360
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	none	None .....	...	\$23 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	\$41,934	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$6 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295	Tls. 301	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	4 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 4,000	none	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$11 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$35,000 \$300,000 \$25,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 ..	6 1/2 %	\$13
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for 1906 year ended 30th June, 1906	\$5 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

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